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ZORIN DENOUNCES U.S. POLICY TOWARD SALT II

LD251121 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 21 Jun 86

["Moscow Viewpoint" program prepared by Valentin Zorin, political observer of Soviet radio and television]

[Excerpts] The Reagan administration's decision to abandon SALT II continues to be the subject of extensive comment in the United States. If the administration goes ahead with this decision, the entire structure of strategic arms control will go. Having annulled the results achieved by four previous administrations in one fell swoop, the Reagan administration has, in the opinion of many political analysts, made one of the gravest errors in America's recent history. In an attempt to shed responsibility for that reckless move, Washington is trying to persuade public opinion at home and abroad that it [the U.S. decision not to observe SALT II] was a response to what is described as Soviet violations of SALT II.

Secretary of State Shultz made claims to that effect addressing the New York Foreign Policy Association. But is that really so? According to Eugene Carroll, deputy director of the Washington Center for Defense Information, the Soviet Union has been dismantling nuclear submarines, aircraft and missiles on a regular basis in order to remain within the numerical limits of SALT II.

But the number of dismantled launchers is now very important. You may recall that Ronald Reagan rejected SALT II has he was running for president, and therefore his administration's attempts to shift the responsibility for annulling SALT II to the Soviet Union are not likely to convince anyone. At a recent briefing, a spokesman for the State Department made it clear that Washington's aim in killing SALT II is to pressure the Soviet Union into making concessions at the arms talks. The lack of political vision on the part of those who believe that any form of pressure in relations between the great powers can be effective is truly amazing.

Some critics of the Reagan administration's decision are claiming that it plays into the Soviet Union's hands because it will be able to considerably expand its nuclear missile potential. I would like to call your attention to the fact that the Soviet Union is not seeking any advantage arising from a continued arms race, but on the other hand this country will never allow the present strategic parity to be broken. Earlier this week, the Soviet Union once again demonstrated the peaceful nature of its policy. Addressing a full-scale meeting of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party, Mikhail Gorbachev announced that the Soviet delegation tabled new proposals at the Geneva talks aimed at clearing the way for nuclear weapon reductions.

The events of recent days enable world public opinion to compare two courses of foreign policy under which one side is destroying what has been achieved in the past, and the other is advancing constructive initiatives to strengthen the security of nations today and in the years to come. This no doubt is food for thought for millions of Americans.

PENTAGON TESTS 3 MORE PERSHING-2 MISSILES

LD250959 Moscow TASS in English 0917 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Text] Washington June 25 TASS -- Three test launches of "Pershing-2" missiles with mock nuclear warheads have been staged in Cape Canaveral. According to the UPI news agency, all three missiles were launched to a determined area of the Atlantic Ocean with the aim to train the search for, the detection and the elimination of targets. The Pentagon has stated already 31 tests of "Pershing-2" missiles.

MEDIUM-RANGE ARMS GROUP MEETS IN GENEVA

LD251103 Moscow TASS in English 1047 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Text] Geneva June 25 TASS -- A meeting of the group on medium-range nuclear arms was held here today within the framework of the Soviet-American negotiations on nuclear and space arms.

KARPOV NOTES LACK OF PROGRESS AT GENEVA TALKS

AU260912 Paris AFP in English 0910 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Geneva, June 26 (AFP) -- The final session of the 5th round of U.S.-Soviet arms control negotiations began here Thursday, with no sign of progress. The round opened on May 8. Asked about possible progress, Soviet chief delegate Victor Karpov replied, "I haven't noticed any." The U.S. side is led by Max Kampelman in the talks at the U.S. Mission to the United Nations.

5TH ROUND OF GENEVA TALKS END UNTIL SEP

LD261053 Moscow TASS in English 1016 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Geneva June 26 TASS -- The fifth round of the Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space armaments ended here today with the delegations' plenary session.

It has been agreed that the talks will be continued from September 18, 1986.

U.S. REPORT EXPECTS ARMS PROGRAMS, DEBTS TO GROW

PM260857 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Jun 86 First edition p 4

[TASS report: "Reason Must Prevail!"]

[Text] Washington, 24 Jun -- The Reagan administration's decision to refuse to observe SALT II will lead to a sharp escalation in the arms race and an increase of at least $128 billion in the U.S. military budget in the next 10 years. This is stated in a report prepared by the Washington center for budget and politicial priorities.

The document points out that the rejection of the limitations stipulated by the treaty will make it possible for the Pentagon to considerably expand its current programs for building up its strategic arms; deploy by 1996 a total of 320 MX ICBM's, 336 B-1B strategic bombers, and 4 Ohio-class nuclear submarines; buy 144 missiles more than the planned level for Trident-2 (D-5) submarines; and halt the dismantling of Poseidon nuclear submarines. U.S. military expenditures may become still higher, the report notes, if the administration activates the implementation of its programs to produce Midgetman ICBM's, the latest Stealth strategic bomber, and work on the "star wars" program.

In the opinion of one of the authors of the report, the center's Executive Director Gordon Adams, with the country's unprecedented budget deficit such expenditures will place a heavy burden on American taxpayers. The refusal to observe the limits imposed by SALT II, he stressed, will also have an extremely negative influence on USSR-U.S. relations.

ACADEMICIANS VIEW ADVANTAGES OF DISARMAMENT

PM241549 Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English No 24, 22-29 Jun 86 p 5

[Feature comprising articles by USSR Academicans Arbatov, Segdeyev, Gvishiani, and Bulgaria's Baliyevskiy: "War and Peace as Seen by Scientists"]

[Text] Dispel the Nuclear Myths

Academician Georgiy Arbatov. What are the top priorities in today's world? I would put it this way: the need for a new mode of thinking, an appreciation of the fact that to rely on old traditions and approaches to the problems of war and peace, and to ensure international security on the old notions about the role of the state and the forces of arms, is tantamount to death. This is the surest way to collective suicide. A new mentality and a new politics based on it are indispensable to survival.

The disaster in Chernobyl, which so stirred both Soviet and international public opinion, demonstrated this with renewed force. Dirrerent interpretations have been given to the Chernobyl events: There were some in the West who even tried to use them as an argument in favour of the arms race. They said: look, the Soviet Union did not provide us with "complete" information on the atomic power plant disaster. This means that it cannot be trusted, which in turn means that it is equally dangerous to negotiate with it and conclude agreements on arms limitations. Consequently, the arms race must continue without any restrictions. This is a perverted interpretation which can only bring nuclear catastrophe nearer.

What are the lessons of Chernobyl?

The first lesson is a dramatic reminder that the destructive forces created by people are such that the question about the threats to civilization is now posed in a totally new light. There have been plenty of "alarm bells" - both nuclear and non-nuclear - even before Chernobyl, including the Bhopal tragedy which claimed the lives of 2,500 people and ruined the health of another 200,000. The world has come face to face with "acid rain", and the pollution of the seas and oceans has become a grave threat. This is not to mention the main danger - the growing threat of humankind's destruction from conventional and nuclear weapons, fire, radiation and "nuclear winter".

The rapidly mounting technological vulnerability of humankind calls for a comprehensive restructuring of the entire system of international political and economic relations. And radical changes in political thinking.

The second lesson is that nuclear weapons cannot be used without the user getting hurt.

The third lesson is that sometimes even the most perfect, reliable and thoroughly tested technology can go wrong. Our scientists still cannot determine the causes of the accident. Many signs point to it being the result of an exceptional, highly improbable concurrence of circumstances. Chernobyl is by far not the only case of the most advanced and verified technology going wrong. In the United States and Britain there have been quite a few accidents at atomic power plants. We could also mention the Challenger tragedy and the recent breakdowns of the American Titan and Delta rockets.

It is, of course, not easy to move towards a new mentality. Signs indicating that humanity has entered a fatal phase of its history by developing ever more powerful means of destruction appeared even before the advent of the nuclear age; however, even the nuclear realities were not grasped immediately. The conceptualization of these realities started here in the late 1950's and early 1960's. The transition onto a new plane of understanding has been completed only in recent years. In the USA this process has developed at a slower pace. It started in the 1970's, came to a halt in the early 1980's, and under Reagan attempts are being that a cardinal change has occurred in the military field with the advent of nuclear weapons.

This tendency towards negating the obvious first came to a head in the utterly irresponsible, light-minded attitude to the nuclear problem. A former US Government official, T.K. Jones, said about nuclear war: "Many will survive if there are enough spades." Others spoke frivolously about "limited nuclear war" in Europe, about "protracted nuclear war", about "prevalence at all levels of conflict", etc. Later, when both American and world opinion responded to this with indignation and horror, the administration's mentality passed on to another stage -- that of attempts to find refuge from the new realities in technology, in "wonder weapons". This gave birth to the star wars programme. This aspect of the current US policy is fraught with immense danger to the whole of humankind.

The danger is not so much in the sense that these strategists are deliberately planning nuclear war (although there are such people and the idea of finding a miraculous way to win a nuclear war possesses their imagination in the same way as in the past alchemists were obsessed by the idea of producing gold out of mercury). But an even greater threat stems from the fact that today Washington doesn't want to stir a finger to set up reliable safeguards against an outbreak of a nuclear conflict. A perverted conclusion is drawn even from the fact that nuclear war is suicide: if so, no one will risk this war and therefore everything is permissible. A new phenomenon has sprung up: a challenging attitude to other nations, abuse of force, and scoffing at world public opinion. Take, for example, the US stand on the question of nuclear testing. In a nutshell, it is that if Washington needs to continue testing, it will do so no matter what others may say...

The pressing task today is to develop and promote a new way of thinking. There is a need to dispel the nuclear mythology, and to show the fundamental irrationality of the entire existing nuclear strategy.

"Instability of McNamara" and Others Academician Roald Sagdeyev. There hasn't been a question in the history of the arms race, it seems, which has not been subjected to such a detailed and comprehensive analysis as the Strategic Defense Initiative, SDI, which is being advocated by the American Administration. What are the conclusions arrived at by Soviet and foreign scientists?

The star wars programme brings us to the line beyond which the survival of human civilization may become impossible.

The introduction of a new, space dimension into the present system of nuclear confrontation has threatened to destabilize the entire situation. Robert McNamara, former US secretary of defense, pointed to the interconnection between the development of defensive and offensive armaments. This applied to the Soviet-American ABM Treaty, but it is equally true of the SDI programme. The point is that if one side begins to set up antimissile systems, the other side inevitably arrives at the conclusion that, as a result, it will lose the offensive potential to one extent or another. To what extent should it be built up to preserve the deterrent balance?

There is no precise answer to this question. However, in such cases scientists usually proceed from the "worst variant", which leads to an excessive buildup in the nuclear capability. The first side will respond by either reinforcing its defence system or bringing its offensive capability up to the level of the second, etc. The result is an accelerated arms race and strategic instability.

Instability can arise for other reasons as well. Specialists have estimated that several fragments of one per cent of the fire power provided by the SDI system with space-based elements will be enough to neutralize a similar system belonging to the other side. (This follows from the assumption that SDI is intended to destroy approximately a thousand enemy missiles. But to destroy the SDI system itself, highly sophisticated as it is, etc., it is enough to have roughly as much power as is needed to destroy one missile.) In this context the statements of SDI advocates to the effect that in the event of its development a "moral veto will be imposed" on an attack against the similar system of the other side, appear utterly groundless. Equally absurd are the assertions of the SDI authors that they are ready to share technology with the other side so that both systems should be launched into space in parallel.

There is a need to take into account the economic factor as well. In the camp of SDI advocates it is understood that the cost of implementing this programme is exceptionally high. There even exist the so-called "two Nietzsche criteria" on this score. First, according to Nietzsche, SDI will be rational only when the expenditures for its development - and this amounts to trillions of dollars - are smaller than the expenses of the other side to develop offensive means and take countermeasures, which are many times lower. Second, SDI must possess an absolute degree of survivability, that is, it must be invulnerable.

Both these criteria are practically unattainable. Why then is SDI still being pushed through in the United States? One of the possible answers, suggested by a Polish colleague, is this: A certain group in the West is prepared to pay an extortionate price to wipe out socialism.

Academician B. Raushenbakh convincingly demonstrated the exceptional danger for humankind stemming from the concept of automated wars built into the SDI idea. From his estimates it follows that the two supercomputers, which control the SDI of each of the sides and which function in an ideal way separately, may make mistakes when interacting with each other - mistakes that will spark an unsanctioned commencement of hostilities. Humankind must not entrust its destiny to computers, this is immoral!

What Will the Human Soul Turn Into?

Bulgarian Academy of Sciences President Atanas Baliyevski. I was once asked at UNESCO in Paris: Is it possible for people to destroy all life on earth? I replied: No, it's impossible. Because nature is something great and powerful. In the event of nuclear war, rats and cockroaches will survive. But the conditions for the existence of the human race and its further development may well be destroyed. And then humankind will find its dismal end...

But let's assume that there will be no nuclear war. What developments will there be? We are holding the devil by its tail, thinking that this will go on indefinitely. But this is a very dangerous delusion. Tensions remain in the world, pressure is still being brought to bear on people's souls, the arms race continues, which may bring human civilization to a horrible end.

Look, for instance, how people are propagandizing war. They keep saying all the time: war, missiles, war, missiles...All this is undermining the pillars of humankind.

People are being deprived of an outlook for the future, of the possibility to dream about it, and the interest in doing anything for the future's sake. They think only of the present.

We are seeing many negative phenomena in the world. For instance, terrorism -- individual, organized, state. This is explained by many reasons. One of them is that these acts are committed by people whose future has been destroyed.

For centuries and millennia people have observed the moral norms without which society's existence is impossible. After all, human society is not a herd of animals. People are homo sapiens. And in the main they think in terms of being good and kind. But what kind feelings are awakened in people in our days?

Several years ago I watched on TV how American soldiers were being trained. It was nightmarish. Maybe they are not bad guys at all in themselves, but they were taught to "kill a Russian". To kill a Russian -- what for? -- what has this Russian done to you, Mr. American? But this is a method of training -- that kind of training which poisons and ruins the souls of many generations.

We almost fail to notice this process. But this, after all, is turning into a habit. If we go on living this way, in a generation's time people's souls will be so corrupted even without nuclear catastrophe that humankind will be a zoological species. Ethics, morality -- everything may be destroyed.

Models of the Future

Academician Dzhermen Gvishiani. Specialists from the USSR State Planning Committee and the Academy of Sciences have carried out research based on computer experiments with a nine-region system of models. In this computer-developed and realized system the world was represented by such regions as the USSR, the PRC, the other socialist countries, the USA, Japan, the EEC member-countries, the OPEC member-countries, and other developing countries. The experiments included assessments of the results of two scenarios - inertial development (where 5 to 6 percent of the gross world product is spent on confrontation purposes) and accelerated socio-economic development (where the military spending's share in the gross world product in 1986-2000 is lowered by 11 per cent annually, making it possible to reduce this share fivefold in 15 years).

What have these studies indicated? In the event of inertial development, global problems are bound to exacerbate. Even if there is not a nuclear conflict, the aggravation of these problems leads to grave negative consequences for both developed and developing countries. What follows from this?

Inasmuch as nearly a half of the scientific-technical potential of the developed countries works on military technologies, scientific and technological progress does not manage to compensate for the economic depletion of natural resources. Moreover, the economic efficiency of new technologies and technical means does not prove equal to helping resolve many global problems. Hence the low growth rates of labour productivity; a lowering in the pace of economic development, and an aggravation of social antagonisms. The lack of resources needed to solve ecological problems leads to the environment reaching a critical state. The quality of life worsens accordingly.

Although on the inertial way the developing nations have rates of economic growth which are from 1.5 to 2.5 percent higher on the average than those in developed countries, even their problems remain unresolved.

The gap in the level of economic development between developed and developing countries is not narrowing; it becomes impossible to solve the food problem even despite the looming slowdown in the demographic growth. The financial indebtedness of the less developed nations is not diminishing, and the exploitation of their manpower and natural resources by developed capitalist countries is being intensified.

A totally different picture is revealed when examining the scenario of accelerated development in conditions of disarmament. Thus, arms reduction may be instrumental in rendering considerable assistance to the developing nations in the shape of specially adapted technologies and technical means, as well as the material resources contributing to an increase in the rate of production accumulation. Assuming that the economic efficiency of the new technologies will gradually increase up to 2000 by roughly 70 per cent and the rate of production accumulation by 20 per cent, then - in comparison with the inertial development scenario - the developing nations' rates of economic growth will increase by 50 per cent by 2000, the per capita gross domestic product by 20 per cent, and their share in world production will grow to 12 per cent. Moreover, there will be a reduction in the economic gap between developed and developing countries, and the possibility will arise for an effective solution of the food problem.

At the same time, the developed countries, especially the USSR and the USA, will improve their economic performance.

These research studies cogently demonstrate that disarmament is instrumental in solving the global problems and ensuring humankind's further advance along the path of scientific, technological and social progress.

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT, USSR CDE ENVOYS CONFER

LD242021 Moscow TASS in English 2004 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Stockholm June 24 TASS - Representatives of the European Parliament headed by member of its Political Committee F. Boesmans, during a conversation with member of the Soviet delegation at the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-and-Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe, Ambassador Vladimir Yerofeyev, positively assessed the programme of the reduction of armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe, advanced at the Budapest Conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member-states. The importance of achieving results at the Stockholm conference was emphasized during the conversation.

HUNGARIAN DELEGATE ADDRESSES MBFR SESSION

PM201531 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jun 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "At the Vienna Talks"]

[Text] Vienna, 19 Jun -- Janos Nagy, head of the Hungarian delegation, addressed today's regular plenary session of the Vienna talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe. He devoted special attention to the socialist countries' initiative for a large-scale reduction of armed forces and conventional arms in Europe -- from the Atlantic to the Urals -- advanced at the Budapest conference of the Warsaw Pact states Political Consultative Committee. Dwelling in detail on the specific provisions of the Warsaw Pact states' appeal, he particularly emphasized that the proposals which it contains lend additional weight to and reinforce the Soviet program for the total elimination of nuclear weapons.

Concerning the Vienna talks, the Hungarian delegation head leveled well-reasoned criticism at the Western countries' position and pointed out that its unconstructive and unrealistic nature is the chief brake on the Vienna forum. He displayed the advantages of the socialist countries' proposal of 20 February 1986, which provides a real opportunity to achieve a positive result in Vienna.

In conclusion, the Hungarian representative expressed the hope that the Western participants in the talks will review their position in a constructive way.

The speech by the NATO countries' representative boiled down to attempts to justify the arbitrary and excessively bloated verification [kontrol] system which the West is trying to impose at the talks.

CHAZOV CITED ON ANTIWAR MEETING IN JAPAN

PM191336 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Jun 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent S. Agafonov dispatch under the rubric "IZVESTIYA Interview": "To Live or Die Together"]

[Excerpt] Tokyo -- That is the title of a scientific symposium that opened in Hiroshima on Thursday. Participating in it is a delegation of the international movement International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War headed by the movement's cochairman -- Academician Ye. Chazov and Prof B. Lown. Before the sessions began Yevgeniy Ivanovich Chazov talked with our correspondent:

"In the present fragile and interdependent world it is simply criminal to remain indifferent to the chief problem common to all mankind -- the elimination of the nuclear threat. Awareness of this idea lies at the basis of our movement, which today is supported by tens of thousands of medics on all continents. The consolidation of common efforts in the struggle against this threat and the galvanization of action in defense of peace -- these are the priority tasks which we set ourselves. Our organization's recent congress in Cologne decided to conduct a broad campaign to propagandize the movement's ideas and to familiarize the international public with the disastrous consequences of nuclear war. Symposiums in Moscow and Beijing and this meeting in Hiroshima have been organized within the framework of this campaign. Trips to Spain, Cuba, and New Zealand lie ahead.

"Our starting point, on which we focus attention, is the need for the quickest full prohibition of nuclear tests as a very important step for the destruction of nuclear weapons in the future. The Soviet Union's unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions creates all the conditions for this. The call to end the arms race is another direction. Some 400,000 children now come into the world every day, and 10 nuclear warheads come off the production line. To what kind of future are we dooming the young generation, if this sinister line is not stopped?

"The U.S. militarist circles have recently been obsessed with the idea of creating [sozdaniye] space weapons. Their emergence would have catastrophic consequences. It is necessary not to create [sozdavat] SDI but to implement peaceful space programs in the interests of all mankind.

"We have full unity of views with our Japanese colleagues on all these positions."

BOGOMOLOV INTERVIEWED ON SOCIALIST ECONOMIC REFORMS

AU241112 Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish 7 Jun 86 pp 1, 4

[Interview given by Professor Oleg Bogomolov, head of the Institute of the World Socialist System's Economics, given to Jacek Poprzeczko: "There Is No Single Recipe" -- date, place not given]

[Text] [Poprzeczko] It is interesting that the present rather deep economic changes in the socialist countries bear various names. Poland and Hungary speak of economic reforms, but the USSR does not use this term.

[Bogomolov] Yes, it does. In our country we are interested in a radical economic reform. This is what Mikhail Gorbachev said at the congresses in the fraternal countries and during his visit to the Togliatti automobile plant.

[Poprzeczko] Nevertheless, there are differences in terms or rather in the nuances of terms. I would like to know whether these differences can be regarded as purely formal or whether they reflect specific features of the economic processes in the individual countries.

[Bogomolov] Terms are not the most important issue. We can define the deep changes in the methods and forms of economic management and even in the entire system of social relations as "transformation." We can also use the term of "reform" and some other definitions. Terms can be the same or different, but what matters is the essence of the issue, and this requires analyzing. Our institute analyzes the economic mechanisms and processes in the socialist countries, including Poland. It is obvious that each country has its own specific conditions, but it is also obvious that common trends do exist.

[Poprzeczko] Which of these trends are the most important?

[Bogomolov] All CEMA countries seek to expand the independence of their enterprises and to achieve a situation in which the state's influence on economic processes is exerted with the help of economic instruments -- and not with the help of command measures.

The second common trend, which is in any case visible in Poland, the USSR, and no doubt Hungary and which some Western economists and observers fail somehow to discern, is the strengthening of the central economic authority at the macro level in those sectors that are of vital importance for the entire country.

As for the USSR, the reason for the many difficulties is not an excessive centralization but certain forms of decentralized management at the macro level. We have 100 ministries, 15 republican governments, and many different bodies possessing detailed powers and competences, although the problems posed by life are general, comprehensive, and interdisciplinary. How to solve them? Take the problem of meeting the energy needs of the entire economy. We have at least five separate ministries for gas, coal, oil, and electric energy. They are precisely an example of the defective decentralization of economic management. That is why we continue to set up bodies responsible for concentrated efforts in a given sector. The bureaus for dealing with comprehensive interbranch problems, which have been set up within the USSR Council of Ministers, have been charged with such tasks.

[Poprzeczko] This means that efforts are being made to replace the branch principles of organization with functional principles.

[Bogomolov] What we seek to do is to fuse the functional branch and territorial principles, because it is necessary to solve general and branch problems as well as those that stem from the need to develop the individual branches in a given territory in a cohesive and harmonious way. These organizational measures are just one form of strengthening the central economic authority. The quality, wisdom, and rationality of the decisions made at the macro level with regard to general economic strategy and structural policy are the most important issues. The practical knowledge obtained by many socialist countries proves that economic difficulties have been caused by erroneous calculations and decisions in the field of economic strategy rather than by the defects of economic mechanisms, although this factor should not be disregarded.

[Poprzeczko] What is the specific nature of the actual and proposed changes in the economy in view of the common economic trends? What differences are most glaring?

[Bogomolov] The specific nature is demonstrated by proportions -- these proportions are determined by historical, political, and other factors -- between centralism, on the one hand, and democratism and decentralization, on the other. Obvious differences can be seen in the extent to which the economic or administrative means of management are applied. In some countries there is more "economic room" and economic instruments are preponderant. In other countries administrative principles of management play a relatively greater role. At the moment it is very difficlut to hit upon an optimum compromise between centralism and decentralization. This can be seen in the experiences of Poland, Hungary, and China. For example, China is now seeking to strengthen the central economic authority, because certain economic processes such as inflation and the investment boom have eluded control. This is also true of other countries. The problem of prices and wages is quite obvious in Poland. The proportions between wage increases and labor productivity should be adhered to on the national scale, and it is necessary to look for effective methods to ensure such proportions.

[Poprzeczko] Difficulties in the supply of raw and other materials and energy are an important problem of all socialist countries. The present discussion in the Soviet press shows that the distribution system is one of the reasons for the shortage of these materials.

[Bogomolov] This is true, but we would not be able to solve all our problems by liquidating this system. Unfortunatley, it also has the right to exist because there is a lack of equilibrium in many sectors of development, and under such conditions other forms of supply and market adjustments do not function properly. That is why we have to forge gradually ahead by promoting the development of wholesale trade and in this way to eliminate many causes of shortages, causes inherent in the present economic mechanism, which really induces enterprises to hold excessive stocks of fuels and raw and other materials. This is because every enterprise wants to be on the safe side in case of changes in the planned tasks. The administrative system of distribution always has its positive and negative features.

[Poprzeczko] Much is being said about opportunities for direct cooperation among enterprises in various CEMA countries. What about specific prospects for such cooperation between Polish and Soviet enterprises in view of large differences in their independence?

[Bogomolov] First, Polish enterprises are not quite independent at present. During my visit to Poland, I was able to study the Polish economic reform and I think that if your enterprises were fully independent you would not have achieved your economic successes in the past few years.

We have said that a reasonable compromise between centralism and decentralization is a crucial matter. Under our conditions Soviet enterprises have still less freedom in economic activities than is the case with Polish enterprises. We have no enterprises that have foreign trade units, and that is why it is difficult to say whether in the present situation direct relations between Soviet and Polish enterprises could develop effectively. We plan to change the status of our enterprises and the organization of our cooperation with foreign countries. Preparations for these reforms are proceeding very quickly, and in this connection we take into consideration the accords we have already concluded.

Because we regard direct cooperation among enterprises as an especially important factor in intensifying economic integration we want to do all we can to create in our country the necessary room for the development of such relations. This means that our enterprises will acquire additional powers. I am unable to exactly define these powers as yet, but I think that they will make it possible to solve not only technical but also trade problems with the enterprises in other CEMA countries. Perhaps it will be possible to fix agreed prices for mutual deliveries through accords and compromises. What we need is changes in the system of fixing prices on export and import products. We also need to revise the system by which the domestic currencies are adjusted to the transfer ruble and to introduce the self-financing system in relations between producers and foreign trade units. Trade intermediaries will prove to be indispensable in many cases, because it is impossible to discard them completely, and this would be a mistake. There are many problems for us to solve, but all the necessary premises for committing our enterprises to direct cooperation with partners in other CEMA countries are being created.

[Poprzeczko] It is being said that changes in the economies of the socialist countries and in the forms of their international cooperation have been made necessary by switching over from extensive to intensive methods of development. People spoke about the need to do this over 20 years ago. Why has it been impossible to achieve satisfactory results in all these years?

[Bogomolov] I am unable to answer this question on behalf of all socialist countries. This should be done by the parties and governments of these countries. As for the USSR, you can find the answer in the 27th CPSU Congress documents, which state that economic intensification has been decided upon at even an earlier date by the political leadership and that the previous congresses had made political decisions similar to the present decisions. It is possible that the issue was not tackled as comprehensively as it should have been, but the primary cause was a lack of perseverance and of political resolution in implementing these decisions. Words were not matched by deeds. In addition, there is a kind of objective inertia in our society that hinders the carrying out of radical changes. Today much is being said about this inertia, about the need to transform awareness, and about the fact that, if the cadres are not suited for work in a new situation, necessary changes should be made in cadre policy.

Thinking of the future we must also point to the objective difficulties of growth. These difficulties are present in other socialist countries as well. This is an objective process involving changes in the conditions of reproduction: When certain factors in growth begin to disappear it is necessary to resort to other factors. This calls for changes in the structure of the economy and for large-scale investments. We should also bear in mind that the world economic situation has not always been favorable to us. In a word, we have encountered many factors that hindered our efforts to switch over to intensive development. The very effort to switch over from one stage to another is extremely difficult in itself. However, it is true that we lost a lot of time and that we must make good this delay.

[Poprzeczko] The intensification of economic development also calls for new forms of cooperation among CEMA countries, and this issue was being discussed as far back as the sixties. You can find many interesting ideas in the economic literature of those years, including your book "The Theory and Methodology of the Socialist Division of Labor," which was published in Poland. Specific plans are included in the Comprehensive Program for Socialist Integration, many proposals of which, especially those on economic mechanisms of cooperation and currency relations, have not been implemented. Trade and economic cooperation among CEMA countries continue to be based on very simple principles. What changes should be made in this connection? To what extent has the comprehensive program in question retained its validity?

[Bogomolov] It goes without saying that the new tasks of intensification of economic development call for transforming the relations among CEMA countries. At the Berlin SEO congress Mikhail Gorbachev spoke of the need for a new cooperation mechanism, one in which direct links between enterprises occupy an important or even decisive place. In such a system the decisions on integration would be made not only on the macro scale, but also on the micro scale, and this would make it possible to mobilize those reserves for cooperation, specialization, and scientific technological collaboration that are not visible from the central level, but about which enterprises have a very good knowledge. We need suitable economic mechanisms for this. The comprehensive program includes many correct postulates, but, unfortunately, during its implementation more stress was placed on the issues of coordinating trade plans than on progress in developing economic mechanisms. In some cases no such progress was achieved. Of course, CEMA countries did not lose sight of this problem. During the 1984 summit economic conference it was noted that it was necessary to realize the comprehensive program's decisions on prices, currency, and fiscal mechanisms, which means that the problem was on the agenda and that the conference was aware of the need to make good the lost time. However, I think that the way the comprehensive program treats the issue of integration is now inadequate in many regards. Still, it is worth returning to some ideas of the program and to those that were discussed before its birth.

No doubt we need a real exchange rate of the transfer ruble vis-a-vis the dollar. The present rate does not reflect the true differences in the purchasing powers of these two currencies. It is difficult to think of rapidly making the ruble changeable into the national currencies of the CEMA countries and of establishing the situation in which a country has the right to use another country's currency to purchase the goods and services for the domestic economy. Later on it will be possible to apply "convertibility" to certain easily salable goods that have the same value in the CEMA and the world markets. The entire process is very complicated. The opportunities to realize it must be carefully examined against the background of the resources and reserves of the individual countries. We should search for ways of mutually coordinating the exchange rates of currencies so as to prevent unjustified profits and losses. It is also necessary to give attention to improving the system by which prices are fixed in the CEMA market. The present basis of this system are the average world prices. To some extent we are dependent on the price movements in the world economy, and this is not always favorable to our market.

[Poprzeczko] The basic difficulties of establishing true exchange rates are connected with the differences in the structure of prices between the individual CEMA countries and between CEMA and the world economy. Is it possible to ease these difficulties otherwise than by increasing the extent to which CEMA is open to the world economy?

[Bogomolov] If we want the exchange rate of the transfer ruble vis-a-vis the dollar to be real we must take into account the purchasing powers of these currencies and the structure of trade that now exists in CEMA and in East-West trade. It is also necessary to provide certain safeguards to protect us against the dependence on those trends in the world economy that are in conflict with the nature of our conditions. We can do this by correcting the rate of exchange or prices. I do not think that we could disregard the world base of prices. We must take into account the world level of production costs because this is of crucial importance for the competitive qualities of our goods. As for fuels and raw materials, the matter is rather simple, although I am not convinced that the world prices always possess the correct economic qualities. However, we must not disregard the generally dominating trends. As for processed products governed by world prices that are often purely conventional in nature, the issue is more difficult. There are products for which no world prices are at all fixed.

Is it possible to regard as representative the prices that are proposed in the course of individual transactions or competitive sales? Experience shows that the firms offering to sell products at first double their prices and then reduce them, but still make enormous profits. What is more, we often follow the prices that are asked for in sale offers or individual transactions for the products that are below the world technological standards. This shows that we have a great deal still to accomplish to improve the price system and that we have to take energetic action if we want to switch over to genuine currency exchange rates. It is impossible to cite here all the possible ways of doing this so that, on the one hand, we are able to ensure that the transfer ruble is more closely related to the world currencies and, on the other, to protect us against the impact of the negative processes in the world economy.

[Poprzeczko] The competitiveness of the world economy is primarily determined by technological progress. All CEMA countries continue to experience difficulties in this regard and to make efforts to overcome them. What is the upshot of these efforts? Which mechanisms can prove to be most effective in coping with this problem?

[Bogomolov] We must not view accelerated technological progress and the efforts to exploit it more effectively as a purely economic or organizational problem, one that possesses important economic aspects. The point is to create the conditions in which one's creative abilities are able to develop most fully, truly outstanding achievements are recognized by society, and those who really promote science and technology do not have to plead for some special support because the very social conditions enable them to stay at the top. Unfortunately, at present we are unable to solve many technological progress problems, even though we are generally quite aware of them. In theory we know what to do, but what about practice?

I think that what is primarily important for the socialist countries is the right scientific-technological strategy, one that defines the lines and priorities of development. Second, we need updated forms of the organization of science and links between science and production, because a gap is quite obvious in this regard, which is a result of the separation of science from production. At present, the branch institutes of many ministries in the USSR continue to be incorporated in enterprises as large research units and scientific-production centers continue to be set up.

We also need to change the financing systems and the proportions of outlays. The funds on the practical implementation of the results of scientific research should be 10 times higher than the funds on such research. This ratio is much worse in the socialist countries because the funds on science are often very high.

We account for almost 25 percent of the world cadre potential, but our expenditure on the practical implementation of the results of scientific research is absolutely too low.

We also need economic incentives and greater differences in wages for scientists and designers so that specific results are honored by premiums. We are now introducing such a system in the USSR, not without resistance, because we have gotten used to evaluating people in accordance with their functions and academic degrees. Another requirement is mechanism that would encourage enterprises to be innovative. We try to do this with the help of prices, which are raised for new and better products and lowered if enterprises continue to turn out unchanged products for a long time. This means that enterprises incur losses if they produce the same products for 3 years running. I think that if enterprises are fully responsible for their finances, technological progress can be greatly accelerated.

Aside from this we need new measures in the field of social relations and we need moral-political incentives to promote creative thinking. A correct social atmosphere is very important. Open criticism and self-criticism in scientific work, free discussions, a more extensive access to information, and a free circulation of information are factors that help create such an atmosphere. In a word, we have come to face a very complicated problem, and I think that it is an error to keep thinking on the lines of a few years ago, namely that it is enough to change prices or to improve some economic mechanism to solve the problem of technological progress. The Hungarian economic reform has produced many positive results, but has failed to produce major achievements in that very regard. I think that for the time being it is possible to say the same about the Polish economy. All the socialist countries have still to make intensive efforts and searches in this field.

NATO SUMMIT GROUP SEEN AS 'STILLBORN BODY'

LD260842 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1847 GMT 25 Jun 86

[From "The World Today" program presented by Igor Kudrin]

[Text] After the session of the North Atlantic bloc's council in the Canadian town of Halifax this May a bill appeared for the creation of yet another NATO body. It got the name -- NATO summit working group, a title which, it cannot be denied, is fine-sounding and solid. And if one takes into account the fact that this group is to elaborate new proposals and counterproposals on matters of reducing conventional weapons, if one pays attention to the fact that the group, headed by NATO Deputy Secretary General Marcello Guidi, has been instructed -- and I quote -- to elaborate far-reaching, innovative proposals and counterproposals in the field of reducing conventional weapons, then the Europeans could start to have hopes of finally moving away from the hardened and inflexible position of the West; that NATO is all the same doing its bit for the cause of disarmament and security. Alas, as yet these hopes have not been justified.

The first session of the group should be held this week. So far there has been no information on this matter from Brussels, yet there is one urgent matter begging to go on the agenda which is related to the group's immediate task -- embarking upon the elaboration of a response to the recent proposals to NATO countries and all European states made by the Warsaw Pact participating states on the reduction of armed forces and conventional weapons in Europe. Even the Western, pro-NATO press is writing that this is a practical and constructive proposal which must not be evaded according to the old custom; it is one which must be responded to. Thus, the working group could declare itself immediately.

However, someone is now saying that there is no hurry. The preliminary report by NATO Secretary General Carrington is to be presented only in October, and it is still a long time until October. Incidentally, Carrington himself was also recently in Brussels. He called upon the 14 European allies at a conference on the defensive role of Europe to do more to strengthen the alliance in the field of conventional weapons. He literally beat agreement out of the majority of those gathered to take part in seven joint projects for the development [sozdaniye] of new non-nuclear weapons on a European basis. So what is the alliance preoccupied with -- agreements on curbing the arms race or a continuing race?

Carrington, speaking about the creation of the new group, put it like this: The Europeans are beginning the game. But really, have they not been playing at all this. Has not a stillborn body appeared in the bosom of NATO, designed to lull people's vigilance?

UN INFORMATION COMMITTEE SESSION OPENS

LD241129 Moscow TASS in English 0744 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] New York June 24 TASS -- TASS correspondent Chernyshev reports:

The U.N. Committee on Information has opened its regular session with its participants set on fulfilling the General Assembly's mandate to promote the establishment of a new international order in the field of information and communications and step up mass media efforts in strengthening peace.

The new information order must aim, first of all, at strengthening peace and international understanding, the committee's chairman, Willi Schlegel, said opening the general discussion. The importance of this goal is all the more evident in the international year of peace. The mass media's huge potential should be used to foster an atmosphere of trust between states and people, while information exchange must rest on international laws and serve the interests of peace.

"The committee's current session is held at a time when the international situation is tense," said the head of the Soviet delegation, Khudyakov. "A new pholosophy of foreign political relations and a new political thinking in dealing with global and regional problems are needed today. The task of presenting objective and well-balanced international information, an important instrument of facilitating cooperation between states and peoples, becomes ever more urgent. A powerful means of moulding national and international public opinion, the mass media is called upon to play a positive role in developing international relations, to promote extension of international cooperation and trust between nations."

KAPITSA CHAIRS UNESCO MISSION MEETING

LD241253 Moscow TASS in English 1225 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow June 24 TASS - A regular session of the USSR Commission for UNESCO was held in Moscow today. It was attended by heads of a number of ministries and organizations, workers of science, education, culture and information, as well as representatives of public organizations.

Participants in the session discussed questions connected with results and prospects of the participation of the Soviet Union in UNESCO scientific programs.

The session was chaired by Mikhail Kapitsa, USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs and head of the USSR Commission for UNESCO.

TASS REPORTS PASSAGE OF CONTRA AID PACKAGE

LD260451 Moscow TASS in English 0354 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Washington June 26 TASS -- TASS correspondent Igor Borisenko reports:

Under massive pressure on the part of the White House, the U.S. House of Representatives has voted for the granting of aid to the Somozistas through whom Washington conducts an undeclared war against sovereign Nicaragua. By 221 votes to 209 the House of Representatives voted for immediate supply of arms and equipment to the anti-Nicaraguan terrorist bands. The voting became the culmination of the unprecedented 'arms-twisting' campaign launched by the White House with regard to the law-makers. The Washington administration sought to give an opportunity to the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency and the Pentagon to start the distribution of military aid to the counter-revolutionaries as early as September 1, this year.

LENINGRAD-BOSTON TELEBRIDGE PROGRAM REPORTED

LD241737 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0810 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Leningrad, 24 Jun (TASS) -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Konstantinov reports: in reply to the question "Are you ready to fight against the threat of war?," 400 hands flew up, in spite of the 6,000 miles separating them. Two hundred women from Leningrad and 200 American women from Boston on Sunday evening conducted a dialogue on systems of space communication about the role of women in today's society.

The television bridge across the ocean was organized by the state television and broadcast organization of the USSR and the "Documentary Guild" studio (Massachusetts). The meeting's participants represented various social, professional, and age groups. In Leningrad, for instance, the U.S. television workers themselves formed the guest group, meeting around streets, parks, beaches, factories, and restaurants. The masters of ceremony at the meeting were the Soviet journalist Vladimir Pozner and the U.S. television commentator Phil Donahue.

The women quickly found a common language, discussing problems ranging from running the home to taking part in state affairs. There was talk of bringing up children, religion, the Chernobyl accident, national [words indistinct] discrimination, cultural exchanges, and the need to observe the SALT II accord. The women were unanimous in their opinion: Differences in views cannot hinder striving towards peace and cooperation.

"Our countries have powerful arsenals and armies, but if we -- mothers, sisters and wives of soldiers -- unite in the struggle for peace, we will create a mighty army that will overcome the threat of war" - an elderly Leningrad woman declared to applause from both auditoriums.

"Our television bridge is arousing great interest in the United States - Edward (Wierzbowsky) executive producer of the television bridge of the "Documentary Guild" said. Television companies in New York, San Francisco, Los Angeles, and other towns want to show the program. I am sure that this is another step toward strengthening trust between our peoples. The "Documentary Guild" plans, the producer announced, include a television meeting between Soviet Georgia in the Caucasus and a U.S. southern state, and also a "Hollywood-Mosfilm" dialogue on the problems of portraying the images of Americans and Soviet people on the cinema screen."

DPRK PROPOSAL ON NUCLEAR-FREE PENINSULA BACKED

LD260713 Moscow World Service in English 2000 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Text] China has backed a proposal by the Democratic People's Republics of Korea for making the Korean peninsula a nuclear free zone. A spokesman for the Chinese Foreign Ministry Ma Yu Chen said in Peking the peace initiative meets the interests of all Koreans seeking peace and less tension on the peninsula. China, he said, has always believed the United States must withdraw its troops and armanents, including nuclear weapons, from South Korea.

IZVESTIYA NOTES PRC WEATHER, HARVEST PROSPECTS

PM231529 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Jun 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent Yu. Savenkov report: "China: Harvest Prospects"]

[Text] Beijing -- The inhabitants of Beijing are used to the intense summer heat: "On the 6th day of the 6th month it is so hot that eggs are hard boiled," according to a popular saying.

But the whole point is that this proverb follows not the Gregorian solar calendar, which China officially observes, but the traditional summer calendar, where the 6th month corresponds to our July. Nevertheless, in June the midday sun seemed to have decided to bear out the expression that "all calendars are wrong" and gave the inhabitants of Beijing 39 degrees centigrade -- the highest temperature recorded in 60 years of meteorological observation. The capital was not alone. Hot air currents spread over many parts of northern China. In some places the needle hovered around the 40 degrees mark.

Meteorologists, however, have reacted to the unusually hot weather quite calmly, believing that it will not have a decisive influence on the summer harvest. It is true that the hot June also brought up another problem -- the shortage of water and the need to conserve it efficiently. Reservoirs and irrigation canals are in need of modernization. The construction of new systems is aimed at cutting water losses in agriculture. At present only 40 percent of the water used for irrigation is being used properly.

But as the international edition of the Beijing newspaper RENMIN RIBAO reports, experts are greatly worried by the damage caused by the vagaries of spring: Heavy rain and sharp cold spells affected 300 cities and districts in many of the country's provinces. Regions in the southwest and southeast suffered early spring snowfalls, while other places had drought or floods.

Nevertheless, weathermen are inclined to make optimistic forecasts: They anticipate a good harvest. If the next few days' weather in the main agricultural regions is favorable, the harvest will be good. (The summer harvest is carried out between late May and July in different parts of the country).

PRAVDA ON KORNIYENKO DELEGATION VISIT

PM251057 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Jun 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Soviet Delegation in Kabul"]

[Text] Kabul, 24 Jun -- A CPSU Central Committee delegation headed by G.M. Korniyenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Sections, has arrived in Kabul at the invitation of the PDPA Central Committee. The delegation includes R. Abdullayeva, secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, and G.A. Polyakov, senior official of the CPSU Central Committee. The opening will take part in ceremonial measures dedicated to the opening of a new complex at the PDPA Central Committee Social Sciences Institute.

The delegation was met at Kabul airport by S.M. Ziray and N.A. Nur, members of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo, M. Barialay, candidate member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, and S.M. Dost, DRA minister of foreign affairs.

PDPA Central Committee General Secretary Najib received the CPSU Central Committee delegation and had a talk with it which proceeded in a friendly, sincere atmosphere.

The delegation was received by B. Karmal, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council, and S.A. Keshtmand, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers.

A meeting was also held between the delegation and S.M. Dost, DRA foreign minister.

IRAN'S 'ANTI-AFGHAN CAMPAIGN' CRITICIZED

NC251121 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1600 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Vera Lebedeva commentary]

[Excerpts] Today I want to discuss the need for a political solution to problems that have been created around Afghanistan. In a recent interview with Austria's VOLKSSTIMME, DRA leader Najib referred to this need and pointed out that it is truly possible for the talks between Afghanistan and Pakistan being held in Geneva in the presence of the UN secretary general's envoy, to end up in an agreement. The Afghan leader stated that Afghanistan will continue participating in these talks with very serious and sincere objectives. He pointed out that achieving an agreement at the Geneva talks fulfills not only the national interests of the people of Afghanistan but also the interests of other nations in the region, and will also help to consolidate peace throughout the world.

I wish to recall that the talks between Afghanistan and Pakistan in Geneva were initiated by the DRA Government. Democratic Afghanistan intended that both Pakistan and Iran would participate in these talks. However, Iran has so far remained indifferent to Afghanistan's appeal for participation in the peace talks. Moreover, Tehran is practicing a more and more actively unfriendly policy toward Afghanistan.

The anti-Afghan campaign continues in the Iranian press. This campaign is similar to the propaganda of the United States and other imperialist countries. Afghan counter-revolutionaries have found refuge in Iran. Camps for so-called Afghan immigrants have been set up in Zahedan and Mashhad, where hirelings of imperialism train. The undeclared war against the DRA is being waged through these same hirelings. Meetings of Afghan counterrevolutionaries take place in Iran at which Afghanistan and its friends are shamelessly slandered and undeclared war tactics are discussed. For example, Afghan counterrevolutionary leaders met recently in Tehran's Laleh Hotel and let loose a flood of lies and accusations at the Soviet Union and Afghanistan. After this, the Afghan counterrevolutionaries participated in the meeting of leaders of extremist Islamic organizations in Qom. There too, once again, shameless anti-Afghan and anti-Soviet slogans from imperialist sources were heard, and the participants called for efforts to achieve the victory of the Islamic revolution throughout the world.

The objective of the anti-Afghan and anti-Soviet propaganda is to divert the Iranian workers' attention from critical domestic problems and from the useless and calamitous Iran-Iraq war, for which Iranian youth is sacrificing itself. The Tehran press keeps silent on the gains of Afghanistan, whose people have carried out a national and democratic revolution a nd are building a new life, and this silence comes at a time when these gains are great and many.

The normalization of relations with Afghanistan meets the interests of both Pakistan and Iran. Iran and Afghanistan are close neighbors. Their people speak the same language and they have common historical, cultural, and literary traditions dating back centuries. Iran would benefit from non involvement in the anti-Afghan campaign, the expansion of good-neighborly relations with the DRA, and participation in talks to find political solutions.

CONSULTATIONS WITH IRANIAN AMBASSADOR HELD

LD241812 Moscow TASS in English 1650 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow June 24 TASS -- Consultations between delegations of the consular departments of the USSR Foreign Ministry and the Foreign Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran were held here on June 23-24. Ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the USSR Kia-Tabataba'i took part in the consultations.

BANGLADESH AMBASSADOR VISITS UZBEKISTAN

CF260713 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] Syed Najmuddin Hashim, Bangladesh's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Soviet Union, has arrived in Uzbekistan on a goodwill mission prior to his departure for Bangladesh. The guest has been received by Nishanov, minister of foreign affairs of the Ubek SSR, and Mirsaidov, chairman of the Tashkent City Soviet Executive Committee. He has also acquainted himself with sites of interest in Tashkent.

Ambassador Hashim has also traveled to Bukhara and Samarkand, where he familiarized himself with monuments and new residential rayons.

REPORTAGE ON ALIYEV VISIT TO BELGRADE

PRAVDA Reports Departure

PM251059 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Jun 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Departure from Moscow"]

[Text] A CPSU delegation headed by G.A. Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, left Moscow 24 June for Belgrade to participate in the 13th LCY Congress at the invitation of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. The delegation includes members of the CPSU Central Committee, A.I. Lukyonov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee General Section, and USSR Ambassador to the SRFY V.F. Maltsev.

The delegation was accompanied to the airport by V.I. Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, P.P. Laptev, member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission, G.A. Kiselev, deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee section, and other senior officials of the CPSU Central Committee.

D. Lazic, SFRY charge d'affaires ad interim in the USSR, was among those present.

Talks With Zarkovic

LD260604 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0400 GMT 26 Jun 86

[By Belgrade correspondent Aleksandr Shakin]

[Text] The Soviet party delegation headed by Comrade Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, is being warmly received here. The Soviet guests will today familiarize themselves with the work of a number of Belgrade enterprises -- a machine-tool building works, a radio electronics institute and a clothing factory. Each of them is successfully developing mutually beneficial business links with their Soviet partners. Meetings are taking place between Comrade Aliyev and the country's leaders. A conversation has taken place with Comrade Zarkovic.

Wishes Congress Success

LD260701 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0600 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] A meeting took place in Belgrade between Zarkovic, president of the League of Communists of the Yugoslavia Central Committee Presidium, and the CPSU delegation which is taking part in the work of the 13th LCY Congress. The delegation is led by Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

The delegation wished the 13th LCY Congress success, and gave information on the great amount of work being done in the USSR to carry out the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress. Questions of further developing Soviet-Yugoslav relations were touched on, above all cooperation between the CPSU and LCY. Both sides expressed the determination to continue to make active efforts to intensify and enrich in every way interparty ties, which have a determining effect on all aspects of relations between the USSR and the SFRY. Their reliable bases are the jointly worked out principles and accords defined in the bilateral documents adopted at the conclusion of Soviet-Yugoslav summit-level meetings and conversations.

During an exchange of views on the most urgent international problems, Comrade Aliyev drew attention to the USSR's wide-scale peace initiatives aimed at a radical reduction of nuclear and conventional weapons, an end to nuclear tests, and the creation of a comprehensive system of international security. Zarkovic expressed Yugoslavia's understanding and support for the Soviet Union's constructive proposals, proposals capable of improving the international situation. The concurrence and closeness of the positions of the two parties and countries were again confirmed on the issues of peace, the struggle to avert the threat of war and curb the arms race, and also as regards the role played in this by the socialist countries, the Nonaligned Movement, and all the planet's peace-loving forces. The meeting proceeded in a warm and comradely atmosphere.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE GREETS LCY CONGRESS

LD251504 Moscow TASS in English 1453 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow June 25 TASS -- The Soviet people share the concern of Yugoslavia over the destinies of the world and its striving for the lessening of international tension, the curbing of the arms race and for the development of peaceful, creative cooperation among all the countries. This is stated in a message of greeting sent by the CPSU Central Committee to the 13th congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia that opened in Belgrade today.

Yugoslavia is playing an important part in the Non-Aligned Movement whose activities promote the consolidation of universal peace and international security, the message said. The peoples of the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia are unanimous in their opinion that today the significance of the activization of all the progressive forces to ward off the nuclear threat hanging over mankind is greater than ever before. It is these purposes that are pursued by the foreign policy course of the Soviet Union and by the idea of creating a world free from weapons of mass destruction, of setting up an all-embracing system of international security, put forward by the CPSU.

The message pointed out with satisfaction the fruitful development of Soviet-Yugoslav relations in many spheres and expressed confidence that the all-round cooperation between the CPSU and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia would be further developed and consolidated in accordance with the jointly worked out principles and accords for the benefit of peoples of the two countries, for the sake of peace and socialism.

DIZDAREVIC VIEWS SFRY SUPPORT FOR PEACE PROPOSALS

LD202237 Moscow TASS in English 1913 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] Belgrade June 20 TASS -- Yugoslavia, energetically contributing to the solution of all the questions of the practical termination of the arms race and calling for universal and complete disarmament, supports the Soviet Union's program for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons by the year 2000, Raif Dizdarevic, Yugoslavia's federal secretary for foreign affairs, said at a press conference in Belgrade.

Yugoslavia, he stressed, is welcoming the foreign policy steps of the USSR, presented by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the June plenary meeting of the Central Committee, which are directed at searching mutually acceptable accords on the termination of the arms race and on disarmament. The federal secretary also noted the breadth of the program for the reduction of the armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe, approved by the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee in Budapest. We are closely studying these proposals, he said.

Commenting on the U.S. obstructionist stand on the SALT-2 treaty, the federal secretary noted that renunciation of that treaty could lead to the escalation of the arms race with unpredictable consequences. The course of seeking unilateral superiority, he noted, has never contributed to stronger world security or better relations between the great powers.

Dizdarevic stressed that the forthcoming non-aligned summit in Harare would center first and foremost on international economic relations, including the indebtedness of developing countries, and also on the situation in southern Africa, aggravated by the aggressive policy of the racist regime in the Republic of South Africa.

ROMANIA APPROVES WARSAW PACT DOCUMENTS

LD202343 Moscow TASS in English 2205 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] Bucharest June 20 TASS -- The documents approved by the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty Countries in Budapest are opening broad vistas for the struggle for peace, disarmament and international cooperation, a meeting of the Political Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Romania, which took place here today under the chairmanship of Nicolae Ceausescu, the Party's general secretary, stressed.

Having unanimously approved the documents, the Political Executive Committee stressed that the proposals put forward by the Warsaw Treaty member countries on reduction in the armed forces and armaments would contribute to stronger trust and broader cooperation and help release huge material, financial and human resources and ensure their use for the economic and social development of all the peoples.

HUNGARY'S NAGY ADDRESSES VIENNA MBFR SESSION

LD191531 Moscow TASS in English 1352 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Vienna June 19 TASS -- Ambassador Janos Nagy, head of the Hungarian delegation to the Vienna talks on the mutual reduction of the Armed Forces and armaments in central Europe, addressed the plenary meeting today.

He paid special attention to the Soviet initiative on a large-scale reduction of the armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe -- from the Atlantic to the Urals, advanced at the Budapest meeting of the Warsaw Treaty Political Consultative Committee.

Dwelling in detail on the concrete clauses of the address of the Warsaw treaty member countries, he emphasised that the proposals lend additonal weight to the programme for a total elimination of nuclear and other weapons of mass annihilation.

On progress of the Vienna talks, the head of the Hungarian delegation subjected to argumented criticism the position of the Western countries and said that the lack of constructiveness and realism in that position was the chief obstacle in the way of the Vienna forum.

The Hungarian ambassador expressed the hope that the Western participants in the talks would review their stand in a constructive way.

The statement by NATO's representative was reduced to the attempts to justify the arbitrary and excessively bloated verification system which the West was imposing at the talks.

BRIEFS

BULGARIAN PROVINCIAL DELEGATION -- A delegation from Bulgaria's Khaskovo Province has visited Uzbekistan. Khaskovo Province has fraternal relations with Uzbekistan's Tashkent Oblast. During their 7-day visit, the Bulgarian guests familiarized themselves with industrial centers in Tashkent Oblast and traveled to the industrial towns of Almalyk and Chirchik. They also held meetings in farming communities and participated in the opening of a photographic exhibition in Tashkent's people's friendship museum dedicated to Khaskovo Province. [Text] [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 24 Jun 86 GF]

FRG'S RAU VISITS MOSCOW FOR TRADE FAIR

Received by Gorbachev

LD251133 Moscow TASS in English 1109 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow, June 25 TASS -- Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU central committee, received in the Kremlin today Johannes Rau, prime minister of the land of North Rhine-Westphalia, West Germany.

J. Rau arrived in the USSR on Tuesday at the invitation of the Council of Ministers of the Russian Federation in connection with the opening in Moscow of the trade and industrial exhibition "People and Technology of North Rhine-Westphalia".

Holds 'Frank' Discussions

LD251820 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Announcer-read report over video on Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, receiving Johannes Rau, minister president of North Rhine-Westphalia, FRG, in Moscow -- from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] In the Kremlin today, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev received Johannes Rau, deputy chairman of the SPD, minister president of North Rhine-Westphalia. In a frank atmosphere of goodwill, a discussion took place on matters in which Johannes Rau showed particular interest: the reorganization of the Soviet economy, the state of affairs in the area of halting the arms race, and nuclear power.

Comrade Gorbachev set out the principles on the basis of which an in-depth economic reform is being carried out in the USSR. Pursuing its own path within the framework of our system and our values and tackling its tasks and surmounting difficulties in its own manner, Soviet society is confidently imparting a new dynamism to socialist development for the good of the people and peaceful, mutually advantageous cooperation with other nations.

Regrettably, certain circles have now seen a Soviet threat in this and are trying in every way they can to impede our plans, above all by building up the arms race and through actions that undermine the positive tendencies that were on the point of emerging in international relations.

Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev briefed Johannes Rau on the Soviet leadership's efforts to achieve concrete and just accords on the principal questions of safeguarding European and international security. An obstruction on the road to this goal is the lack of responsibility and new political thinking on the threshold of an extremely dangerous and unpredictable round of the arms race. Worse than that, there are influential circles in Washington that are deliberately striving for this.

The participants in the discussion agreed that contacts between the CPSU and SPD, despite ideological differences and differing views, are of benefit to the peoples of both countries, the European process, and the cause of peace and mutual understanding between East and West.

They noted great opportunites for expanding economic relations between the USSR and FRG and for creating new forms of such relations at the present stage of development of Soviet society.

There was an exchange of views on the prospects for nuclear power. Pressing topical questions of international and possible bilateral cooperation to ensure the safety of existing nuclear power stations were touched on.

Talks With Vorotnikov

LD251640 Moscow TASS in English 1632 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow, June 25 TASS -- Vitaliy Vorotnikov, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Russian Federation (RSFSR), had today a meeting with Johannes Rau, prime minister of the North Rhine-Westphalia State, staying in Moscow at the invitation of the Council of Ministers of the RSFSR on the occasion of the opening of the state's trade and industrial fair.

During the talk held in a businesslike and frank atmosphere, J. Rau was informed of how the Soviet Union was tackling ambitious tasks of renovating social life, put forth by the 27th CPSU Congress, and of the progress in implementing plans for economic and social development. The sides touched on some pressing international problems and discussed the need for striving consistently for a removal of the threat of a world war, reduction of the arms race, including nuclear weapons, and prevention of space militarization.

The two sides noted that relations between the USSR and the FRG could steadily develop on the basis of the Moscow treaty for their mutual advantage and in the interests of Europe's peaceful future. They expressed satisfaction with the attained level of cooperation between the RSFSR and the North Rhine-Westphalia State and confirmed readiness for its further expansion in various spheres.

W. EUROPEAN ACID RAIN CAUSING POLLUTION

LD210935 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1316 GMT 20 Jun 86

["Monitoring Acid Rain" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Leningrad, 20 Jun (TASS) -- Sulphur dioxide from the chimneys of Western Europe has been found on the Arctic icedrifts. This fact, recorded by Soviet polar stations, was reported to a TASS correspondent by Aleksandr Zaytsev, deputy director of the main geophysical observatory in Leningrad, where the results of many years of monitoring the transfer of sulphurous industrial waste across borders have been summed up. The study made use of information from the national services of various countries and from various international organizations.

Clouds laden with sulphurous industrial effluents cross the borders of Europe and fall as poisonous acid rain thousands of kilometers from the sources of pollution. Constantly in first place among these exporters are Britain and the FRG, which release 1.6 and 1.3 million metric tons of sulphur respectively into the atmosphere each year. Then come France and Spain, with more than 200,000 metric tons per annum.

The generalized data show, the scientist continued, that between 180 and 395 million metric tons of sulphur enter the atmosphere annually from natural sources. Anthropogenic discharges of sulphur total 62 million metric tons, or 15-28 percent of the natural background level. This is far more than of any other industrial component.

The expert stressed that discharges of sulphur are particularly dangerous in that they settle mainly on populated regions of continents. Emissions of sulphur reach record dimensions -- over 100 metric tons per square kilometer -- in greater London and the Ruhr Valley. In the industrial belt from northeastern France to the Ruhr, on the coast of the Bay of Lyons, in the Rhone Estuary, in the Piraeus district of Athens and in northern Italy, concentrations of sulphur are 10 to 15 times higher than the European average. Austria, Portugal, Switzerland, Sweden, Norway, Finland, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Romania and Hungary each receive each an annual quantity of more than half a million metric tons of these imports.

Five million metric tons of sulphureous compounds every year are carried across the western border of the USSR into this country. This leads to fallout of 10 kg of sulphuric acid per hectare on average. To neutralize the destructive effects of acid rains, Soviet agrochemical services in the agricultural regions use 3.5 million metric tons of lime at the cost of tens of millions of roubles every year to lime the soil on an area of 60-70 million hectares of fields.

Soviet experts consider that in spite of measures being taken on a nationwide scale, sulphur effluents can increase owing to the increase in the share of coal in the energy balance and the poor efficiency of alternative sources of energy. Therefore they are energetically coming out for international measures to control and strictly regulate industrial effluents.

MOSCOW VIEWS PRC-ITALY MILITARY COOPERATION

OW221810 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 0300 GMT 22 Jun 86

[Text] Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, continues his tour of Italy, the fourth European country of his visit and the last leg of his Western European tour. On 20 Jun Hu Yaobang met with Italian Defense Minister Spadolini. As everyone knows, Italy was the first NATO country to sign an agreement on military cooperation with China. Here is Station Observer Barov with his discussion on Chinese-Italian relations that are not quite understood by the people.

First, I would like to quote some figures. According to official data, Italy ranks fifth among capitalist countries that export weapons. There are 170 companies in Italy that manufacture and sell weapons abroad. More than 40 percent of the products manufactured by Italy's ordnance industry are exported to other countries. These products are assorted, including warships, speedboats, airplanes, helicopters, armored carriers, cannon, guided missiles, rifles, and other military technologies.

In recent years, Italy has continuously increased the export volume of its weapons to Asian countries, including China. As Italy's LA REPUBBLICA reported on 10 April 1985, Italy sold 100 billion lire worth of military technologies and weapons to China during the first 8 months of 1984. The newspaper noted that this amount represented 20 percent of Italy's total export volume to China.

La REPUBBLICA reported that the export volume of Italy's military technologies in the ensuing 4 months rose significantly. Italy chalked up still higher growth in the export volume of its military technologies in 1985. La REPUBBLICA released the above data on the basis of the following facts:

Chinese Defense Minister Zhang Aiping and his Italian counterpart Spadolini signed a letter of intent on military cooperation in Beijing in April 1984. This was the first such agreement that China had signed with a Western country. In addition to weapons sales, the document also provided for Chinese military study tours to Italy and for Italy's transfer of its electronic military technologies, communications skills, and transportation techniques to China.

Italian observers have noted that in addition to the defense minister, members of the Chinese delegation who participated in the talks with Spadolini included the minister of nuclear industry, vice ministers of aeronautics and ordnance industries, and other high-ranking military officers. After Spadolini's visit, the military links between Beijing and Rome have taken a noticeably concrete form. Italy's ordnance industrial conglomerates have earned fabulous have earned fabulous profits from exporting weapons. However, this kind of business has worried the broad masses of Italy's peace-loving citizens. This spring, a committee to oppose arms dealers was set up in Italy. This committee has launched a drive to greatly restrict Italy's weapons exports. A few days ago, thousands of young peace fighters marched to the site of an exhibition on Italy's military technologies and military export commodities in Genoa, carrying placards that read "No arms race. Down with war. Protect peace."

BABENKO DISCUSSES SICILIAN ELECTIONS, PCI POLICIES

LD202134 Moscow TASS in English 1643 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] Rome June 20 TASS -- TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Babenko reports:

The election campaign ended in Sicily today. Some 1.5 million Sicilians are to elect on Sunday, June 22, the new parliament of the biggest island in the Mediterranean, the regional assembly. 1,094 Candidates from the leading national parties and local political parties will compete for 90 seats on the assembly.

All the main political leaders of the country addressed during the election campaign the population of the island which is subdivided into nine provinces. The coming regional elections in Sicily are in the spotlight of attention of policital and social forces in Italy. The importance of the Sunday voting goes far beyond the limits of Sicily. The correlation of forces between the parties, and also within the present ruling five-party coalition will be seriously tested.

All the observers in Rome are united in the opinion that the results of the elections of might decide the destiny not only of the present Bettino Craxi cabinet, but also of the entire parliamentary majority, to introduce clarity in the tense relations between the two main partners and rivals in the ruling coalition -- the Christian Democrats and Socialists. The polemic between them, which has never ended, aggravated particulaly after the April national congress of the Christian Democratic Party in Florence, where the Christian Democrats declared unambiguously that they intend to secure again the post of chairman of the republic's Council of Ministers.

On its part, the Socialist Party now makes it plain that in case of its success in the elections on Sunday in Sicily, where the Italian Christian Democrats have always been strong, the Italian Socialist Party will carry the matters to a pre-term disbandment of the Italian Parliament and the holding of general elections and will revise its ties with former allies. By all indications, Bettino Craxi has no intention of ceding the post of the cabinet's head and of agreeing to the principle of obligatory replacement of representatives of the coalition parties as heads of the government, the principle being imposed by the Christian Democratic Party.

While political games and the struggle for power are conducted on this Italian island, important in every respect, openly and behind the scenes, the most acute social and economic problems of Sicily, regrettably, are relegated to oblivion and remain unsolved. Unemployement, poverty and related flow of able-bodied population to the mainland in search of any work assumed disastrous proportions. The notorious Sicilian Mafia continues flourishing, despite a number of trials of the bosses of the organized crime syndicate held of late. The Sicilians are very well acquainted with the phenomenon of corruption on a large scale...

Perhaps, no one but Communists speak about this out loud. The Italians Communist Party declares in Sicily as a well organised political force, which proposes real ways toward genuine renewal and invigoration of the Sicilian society. Delivering an election speech in the Avola locality, where the police slain participants in a peasant manifestation 18 years ago, General Secretary of the Italian Communist Party Alessandro Natta advanced the proposal for creating on the island an "autonomous and reformatory government with equal participation of the Communist Party in it". It is not enough to replace some persons who are in power on the island if the system remains the same, if the ties with the crime ring remain unaffected, if opportunism is still manifested to the horrible phenomenon of the Mafia, if corruption is tolerated as ever, he said.

Secretary of the regional organisation of the Italian Communists, member of the leadership of the Italian Communist Party Luigi Colaianni said that his party proposes the implementation of a plan of providing jobs, due to which at least 100,000 new vacancies would be created on the island.

MILITARY DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR BRAZZAVILLE

PM231153 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Jun 86 Second Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Departure for Brazzaville"]

[Text] A Soviet delegation headed by Colonel General V.S. Nechayev, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, left Moscow for Brazzaville 18 June for the ceremonies devoted to the 20th anniversary of the creation of Congo's National People's Army.

ANC'S NZO SAYS POWER SLIPPING FROM BOTHA HANDS

MB251953 Moscow in English to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Statement by African National Congress of South Africa Secretary General Alfred Nzo on feature "Charges Against Apartheid"; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] Aware that power was gradually slipping out of its hands, the Botha regime could not rule in the old way any longer. It has now adopted new and brutal methods of governing our country to save itself from destruction. These include the proclamation of martial law, handing over the administration of large areas of our country to its murderous army and police, the use of secret death squads, the assassination of our leaders, mass arrests and stringent controls of the press, continuing external aggression, intimidation and political and economic blackmail of neighboring African states, including activation of the criminal bandit movements acting against the independent sovereign countries of southern Africa.

GREETINGS EXCHANGED WITH CAMEROON

PM241029 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Jun 86 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Sincere Congratulations"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has sent a telegram to P. Biya, president of Cameroon, in connection with the country's national holiday, conveying to him and the Cameroonian people sincere congratulations and best wishes for happiness and prosperity.

The telegram expresses confidence that the relations of friendship and cooperation linking the Soviet Union and Camaroon will continue to develop for the good of both countries' peoples and in the interests of strengthening peace and universal security.

In his reply telegram P. Biya expressed his gratitude for the congratulations and, for his part, conveyed best wishes to the Soviet people. The message expresses satisfaction at the high level of the relations of friendship and close cooperation between the USSR and Cameroon and states the firm resolve to continue to strengthen these relations for the sake of the interests of the two countries' peoples.

CASTRO RECEIVES IRANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

LD242053 Moscow TASS in English 1647 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Havana June 24 TASS -- Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and chairman of the State Council and the Council of Ministers, has received Iran's foreign minister, 'Ali Akbar Velayati.

GRANMA, publication of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, reported that the Iranian foreign minister, in Cuba on an official friendly visit, conveyed to Castro a message from President Sayed 'Ali Khamene'i of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

During the meeting, held in a friendly atmosphere, the sides exchanged views of the international situation, the Non-Aligned Movement and relations between Cuba and Iran.

CUBAN AMBASSADOR VISITS UZBEKISTAN BEFORE LEAVING

GF211220 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek 1600 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Lionel Soto Prieto, Cuba's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Soviet Union, has arrived in Uzbekistan on a goodwill mission prior to his departure to Cuba. Comrades Abdullayeva, secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, and Sultanova, deputy chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers Presidium, received Lionel Soto Prieto today. He was also received by the Uzbek SSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The friendly talks held with the guest reaffirmed the developing and strengthening multisided relations between the Soviet Union and Cuba. Comrade Nishanov attended the talks with the guest.

Lionel Soto Prieto visited the Uzbek SSR exhibition of economic products and sites of interest in Tashkent and met with the boys and girls from Cuba who are studying in the Uzbek capital. The guest will be visiting Samarkand.

MOSCOW CARRIES PARAGUAYAN CP DECLARATION

Part One

PY201655 Moscow in Spanish to Latin America 0000 GMT 18 Jun 86

["First of four parts" of Paraguayan Communist Party Declaration -- date and place of issuance not given, read by announcer]

[Text] In this declaration the Paraguayan Communist Party wants to convey its solidarity with the spirited antidictatorial demonstrations that are sweeping the urban and rural areas of our country, especially those currently taking place in Asuncion.

We condemn the brutal terrorism of Stroessner and his gang, who are implementing their usual policy of beatings, arrests, tortures, and crimes as their only answer to the demands of our struggling people. These increasing demonstrations by our people are taking place in an international atmosphere that is fraught with threats to world peace and to the territorial integrity and sovereignty of liberated nations.

We wish to join the universal protest against the savage U.S. aggression against Libya. We Paraguayans, who are struggling for freedom and justice, belong to that part of mankind which hopes to preserve peace so as to make its dreams of freedom and happiness come true.

The adminstration of Ronald Reagan, who is the leader of the aggressive but decadent U.S. imperialism, is pushing mankind to the brink of war. Without taking into account the international status quo that is favorable for people's needs and for socialism, it believes that it can impose its will by sword and fire throughout the planet.

Under the pretext of waging a war against terrorism, the United States unleashes bloody terror through direct aggressions like that against Libya, or through proxy agents like the contras who are attacking Nicaragua on CIA's orders.

The truth is that Reagan's warmongering and adventuresome policy is based on directives issued by the U.S. military industries that make enormous profits on the arms race and the wars, plundering whole nations and exploiting the people.

By definition imperialism is the kingdom of monopolies and multinational corporations, the final state of capitalism, and the threshold to socialism. In its new global approach to world domination, the aggression against Libya and the attacks on Nicaragua are part of U.S. strategy, as are the U.S. efforts to keep Paraguay as a launching pad for aggressions and provocations in the heart of South America.

The Yankees are trying to preserve Paraguay's dictatorial regime now besieged by our people, by making sure that the dictatorship will prevail by means of a rigged and fraudulent democratic opening, through which the multinationals and their local agents, a small group of mercenary generals and oligarchs who have no fatherland, would retain their control of the country and its wealth.

However, nothing can stop the course of history. Our people will overthrow the dictatorship and will attain democracy and independence, because conditions are ripe here for a democratic, anti-imperialist, peasant-led revolution, and also because we belong to the invincible revolutionary forces of our times, to the movement for national liberation, to the international working class, and to international socialism.

Part Two

PY201700 Moscow in Spanish to Latin America 0000 GMT 19 Jun 86

"Second of four parts" of Paraguayan Communist Party Declaration -- date and place of issuance not given, read by announcer]

[Text] The broadest possible antidictatorial unity is the key to popular victory, and our people are living proof of the slogan that is rapidly spreading through the cities and countryside: The united people will never be defeated.

The Paraguayan Peasant Movement [Movimiento Campesino Paraguayo], the Interunion Workers Movement, the Democratic Students Movement [Movimiento Estudiantil Democratico], the Women's Broad Front [Frente Amplio de Mujeres], the Dr Gaspar Rodriguez de Francia Paraguayan Liberation Movement [Movimiento Paraguayo de Liberacion Dr Gaspar Rodriguez de Francia], Democratic Paraguay [Paraguay Democratico], and other social and political groups are staging joint demonstrations demanding economic and democratic changes and are standing up to the dictatorship, which is constantly growing weaker and more isolated and can no longer stop the masses by resorting to terrorist repression.

The National Accord is organizing large rallies and mobilizations, encouraging the onslaught of the masses against the dictatorship. At the 14 February rally and subsequent ones, slogans such as: "Down with the dictatorship;" "Yankees, get out of Central America;" "and Socialism is the solution," were shouted.

Demonstrators clashed with the police and at times overwhelmed them in Alfonso Loma. The Authentic Radical Liberal Party rally in San Jose de los Arroyos was violently repressed, giving rise to acts of courageous protest against the secret agents and henchmen of Pastor Coronel [Investigative Police chief] and Storessner.

Recent large demonstrations in Asuncion are overwhelming proof that our people are rising united and fearless against the dictatorship, calling for its downfall and for a truly democratic government. Our people are displaying a growing spirit of rebelliousness, a developing civic courage that dulls pain and weakens oppression.

The belief has sprouted vigorously that democracy is possible and near after all these years of tyranny. Irrespective of the motives, objectives, and supporters of the national dialogue, it has given rise to severe conflicts and disagreements between the pro-Stroessner "militant" faction and the "traditionalist" faction of the ruling Colorado Party. The church, which is acting as a mediator in this dialogue that has been proposed by the National Accord, has become more and more opposed to the dictatorship, which in turn accuses bishops and priests of encouraging subversion.

Clyde Taylor, Reagan's representative in Paraguay, is getting publicly involved in and encourages national dialogue between the opposition and Stroessner's supporters. That is the extent of the dialogue, as far as the Yankees are concerned, that is, talks between the tyranny and the people, between he oppressors and the oppressed, between the victims and their despot.

The dialogue, a scheme whose true intention is to keep power in the same hands, has been presented amid declarations of goodwill. As usual the intent is to convince people that black is actually white. The true objective of the reactionaries is to keep our people quiet, hoping for a solution from higher up. The reactionaries do not want the current growing mobilizations, which are getting more and more combative every day, to develop a solution ahead of that which is being prepared behind the backs of the people.

Taylor wants a Haiti-style democratic opening: Duvalierism without Duvalier, meaning Stroessnerism without Stroessner. We Paraguayans want democracy so as to shake off exploitation and misery, not a sham democracy [words indistinct] that would be a facade for the same antipopular and antinational policy that our people are repudiating and struggling against.

Negotiations and dialogue with Stroessner, whose true purpose is to demobilize the masses, will not give us democracy and social justice. Only a broader and more generalized struggle against the dictatorship can accomplish this. We must prepare for hard battles to come by strengthening the unity and organization of all democrats and patriots, by seeking satisfaction for economic and political demands, and by shattering the dictatorship, breaking it into pieces so as to topple and destroy it forever.

Part Three

PY201702 Moscow in Spanish to Latin America 0000 GMT 20 Jun 86

["Third of four parts" of Paraguayan Communist Party Declaration -- date and place of issuance not given, read by announcer]

[Text] There is an explanation and profound reasons behind the change in the U.S. policy, which is now leaning toward national dialogue and a peaceful transition from dictatorship, to democracy while still giving support to Stroessner's dictatorship.

The main reason for the changes in Yankee policy is that the terrorist dictatorships that serve the United States, especially those like Somoza's, Duvalier's, Stroessner's and Pinochet's, are unable, in the long run, to keep their power intact and continue fostering the interests and profits of U.S. multinationals.

Bloodthirsty regimes like Stroessner's exacerbate the conflicts between the people and the ruling classes, which gives rise to the possibility of successful revolutionary outbursts. In time, dictatorships of this kind worsen the unavoidable economic and political crisis exacerbated by government corruption and bring about hunger and despair.

Our people cannot live on an income that does not cover their basic needs. The workers cannot subsist on monthly wages of 60,000 guaranies that do not pay for half of the basic staples that a family needs. Paraguay is being ruined by a foreign debt that takes away almost 100 percent of our income from exports. Jobless youths who find it difficult to continue their studies have not other future under the dictatorial regime than revolution. Freedom and democracy are urgently needed to release them, and the masses will clearly play the leading role in the upcoming events.

This is worrying the Yankees and their local lackeys. Some leaders of the opposition are warning that there must be a change of policy and men, because keeping Stroessner's discredited regime in power may lead to a radicalization of the struggle of the people that is already escaping from the control of the ruling classes. These politicians fear that the development of the democratic and revolutionary movement could lead to a situation similar to that of Nicaragua, where the dictatorial regime was destroyed and replaced by a democratic, popular and anti-imperialist power.

In the face of the popular onslaught, the imperialists are still maintaining their support for Stroessner as far as they can, but they are already thinking about replacing him with a similar lackey. The Yankees are currently looking for a likely candidate to put on the dictator's throne to preside over the transition from dictatorship to democracy.

In Haiti and the Philippines, the Yankees sacrificed their exhausted pets: Duvalier and Marcos. They granted them asylum and protection as a reward for service rendered, thus temporarily frustrating the people's will expressed through huge demonstrations and widespread struggle. They brought about a change while preserving the most essential aspects of the regimes and the mechanisms of oppression.

Most Latin American dictators have been expelled, and the fascist framework manipulated by the United States has been destroyed. The struggle is continuing under new conditions and in the still-restricted legal elbowroom obtained by the people. Only two overt dictatorships remain in South America: Pinochet's and Stroessner's.

The Yankees are applying pressure to make these dictatorships more liberal, before it is too late and the peoples of Chile and Paraguay grab hold of power and make the changes that will free them.

The Yankees are saying, and their various stooges are repeating, that there are two other Latin American countries that must be democratized: Cuba and Nicaragua. They claim that in these countries there is left-wing totalitarianism.

The truth is that Cuba overthrew Batista's dictatorship, which the United States sired, more than 25 years ago; and now the country has a popular power that sprouted from the feats of Moncada and Sierra Maestra, a power that draws its strength from votes and arms and stands up to defend the stronghold of the socialist revolution which did away with the exploitation of man by man and created a new society that has to its credit several economic, social and political successes.

Yet another fact is that Somoza's terrorism, begotten by Washington, was toppled in democratic Nicaragua over 5 years ago. The fatherland of Sandino, Fonseca and Ruben Dario is progressing materially and culturally amid an exemplary political pluralism, freedom, and a parliamentary system, despite the savage aggressions that it must endure from U.S. imperialism and its cannon fodder, the pro-Somoza contras.

Part Four

PY231855 Moscow in Spanish to Latin America 0000 GMT 21 Jun 86

["Fourth and Last Part" of Paraguayan Communist Party Declaration -- date and place of issuance not given, read by announcer]

[Text] National and international conditions are becoming more and more favorable for our people to make known their economic and political demands, and for popular sectors to destroy the old oligarchic and proimperialist order, replacing it with a government for democratization that would be made up of all groups that are struggling against the dictatorship.

This would be a popular government capable of restoring total freedom and of making in-depth agricultural and anti-imperialist changes.

It is becoming more obvious every day that the basic problem facing a revolution is who will seize power. If local right-wing opposition sectors replace Stroessner, there will be a collapse of the dictatorial regime and there could be a weakening of oligarchic forces provided the people are allowed to participate. However, the end result will be a restricted democracy serving a minority.

Should this be the case, our people will return to their struggle and will compel [words indistinct] communists and revolutionaries together, toward changes that could lead to a progressive democracy.

The Paraguayan Peasant Movement, the Interunion Workers Movement, the Democratic Students Movement, the Women's Broad Front, the Dr Gaspar Rodriguez de Francia Paraguayan Liberation Movement, Democratic Paraguay, the National Accord, the Church and broad social and political sectors have the following points in common which could help them join forces and attain victory: 1. Lifting the state of siege, general amnesty, abrogation of repressive laws and full respect for human rights; 2. Dismantling of the Dictatorship's repressive agencies; 3. Freedom for all political prisoners and solutions to cases of missing persons; 4. Salary hikes for workers, fair prices, and land for peasants.

By acting jointly in the quest for the fulfillment of these democratic demands, we shall come closer to the historic objective of our people: toppling and eradicating the dictatorship and building a suitably democratic order.

In our march forward, we must emphasize the struggle for the lives and freedom of arrested and missing fellow countrymen: Antonio Maidana, secretary general of the Paraguayan Communist Party; Miguel Angel Soler, secretary of the PCP Central Committee, Derlis [second name indistinct], Emilio Roa and Ruben Gonzalez Acosta, members of the PCP Central Committee; Agustin Goiburu, a leader of the Colorado Popular Movement; Ester Ballestrinos, a leader of the Febrerista Revolutionary Party, Martin and Rolon [word indistinct] peasant leaders; Federico Tatter, and many other victims of fascist terror.

We are honor-bound to include in our democratic struggle, expressions of solidarity for free Nicaragua, now under attack, for the heroic people of Chile in their battle against Pinochet, for the Salvadoran combatants and for all peoples struggling for their liberation.

It is vital for humanity to preserve world peace which is now being threatened with a nuclear holocaust because of the insane warmongering policy of the Reagan administration.

Forward, toward popular victory.

Signed: Paraguayan Communist Party.

KAMORIN VIEWS STATUS OF RELATIONS WITH ARGENTINA

PM230841 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Jun 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by A. Kamorin: "USSR-ARGENTINA: Paths of Cooperation"]

[Text] There have been many cases in history where interrelated events separated by decades have curiously coincided in terms of dates. It happened with two significant events in the annals of our country's relations with a major South American state -- Argentina. In late May 1886 the Russian envoy to Brazil, A.S Ionin, who had also been appointed Russia's representative in Argentina, presented his credentials to the country's president, General Julio Roca. Sixty years later, on 6 June 1946, an official communique was signed in Buenos Aires saying that the USSR and Argentina had decided to establish diplomatic relations. Since then relations between the two states have developed successfully, embracing more and more spheres of cooperation.

Perhaps this is manifested most fully in the strengthening of trade and economic ties. These ties were started back in 1927 when the "Yuzhamtorg" Joint-stock Company concluded the first contracts with Argentine firms; the seeds sown then have flourished well. Today Argentina is the USSR's biggest trade partner in South America. In 1984 trade between the two countries amounted to R1. 13 billion.

The USSR buys traditional Argentine products -- grain, meat, wool, and vegetable oil. Delivery volumes are very considerable and they are effected on the basis of long-term agreements, which is having a favorable impact on the development of the Argentine economy. Argentina receives mainly machinery, equipment -- power, oilfield drilling, and transport -- and chemical goods from our country.

Trade is the most impressive but not the only sphere of economic ties between our countries. The "Bahia Blanca" and "Costanera" thermal electric power stations were commissioned in Argentina with the comprehensive participation of the Soviet Union. The major "Salto Grande" hydroelectric complex, constructed with Soviet assistance on the Uruguay River, provides for more than 20 percent of Argentina's power needs. In 1983 a group of Argentine firms and the "Energomasheksport" Foreign Trade Association set up a consortium to participate in the construction of the "Piedra del Aguila" hydroelectric power station with a design capacity of 1.6 million kilowatts. Agreements signed during Dante Caputo's Argentine minister of foreign relations and worship, recent visit to the USSR gave further momentum to multilateral Soviet-Argentine cooperation.

The visit, the first in the 40-year history of our relations, was also a significant event in the development of political contacts between the two countries. Shortly before he left for Moscow, D. Caputo said in an interview: "There are problems on which our viewpoints coincide: They are the problem of disarmament and the problem of putting nuclear weapons in outer space. The Soviet Union and Argentina are equally worried about the problems occurring in southern Africa and regional conflicts on other continents. I believe that the fact that our views on these problems are the same creates an opportunity for very useful dialogue."

Argentina is seeking to conduct an active peace-loving policy in world affairs. It was one of the initiators of the famous "Delhi Declaration" by the heads of six nonaligned states and is a member of the Latin American Contadora process support group. This line by the Argentine Government creates a real opportunity for joint actions between the USSR and Argentina in the international arena in favor of peace and disarmament. The visit to the Soviet Union by Argentine President Raul Alfonsin, planned for the very near future, is to make an important contribution to the development of this sphere of cooperation.

Our two countries' peoples want to knot one another better. This is confirmed by the considerable expansion of scientific and cultural ties between the USSR and Argentina. Recently the people of Buenos Aires gave an enthusiastic reception to performers from the USSR Boshoy Theater on the stage of the "Colon" Theater. Soviet people have given an equally warm reception to Argentine performers who have made frequent concert tours here. Exchanges of books, movies, and public delegations have increased.

Talking about contacts in the cultural sphere, one must mention an episode that occurred before diplomatic relations were ever established between our countries. On 12 April 1943 Dmitriy Shostakovich's 7th Symphony was performed for the first time in South America, in Buenos Aires. The concert, which generated great public interest, was broadcast on radio to other Latin American countries. The capital's newspaper CRITICA wrote: "Buenos Aires has become the emotional center of America. Listeners in other countries wanted to hear the outstanding symphony... When it was carried on the airwaves from our city to the whole of the New World one felt that mankind had a common purpose, irrespective of geographical position, irrespective of who lived where." These words are topical even today. The peoples' common purpose and the states' mutual desire for cooperation are the strong foundation for the development of relations between the USSR and Argentina.

NICARAGUA SUPPORTS CONTADORA GROUP PROPOSALS

LD211938 Moscow TASS in English 1848 GMT 21 Jun 86

[Text] Managua June 21 TASS -- The Nicaraguan Government has supported the appeal of the Contadora Group for an early settlement of the explosive crisis in Central America on the basis of the draft "peace act" submitted for the consideration of the countries of the region on June 6, this year.

A message sent by the Nicaraguan minister of foreign affairs Miguel d'Escoto to the Contadora Group and the support group denounces the U.S. attempts to sabotage the latest peace initiatives of the Latin American countries. As for Nicaragua, the message continued, it is ready to take concrete steps that would promote a quick and effective conclusion of the negotiating process and the establishment of durable peace in Central America.

DRUG PROBLEMS DESCRIBED IN YOUTH PAPER

PM241121 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jun 86 p 2

[Article by A. Mostovoy: "When the Poppy Starts to Flower..."]

[Text] This story was related to me in the Kuybyshev oblast public prosecutor's office. Everything in it is simple, ordinary, but, at the same time, tragic.

On 12 August last year, Rais Bugitdinov, a driver at the Kama Truck Plant, was approached by his colleague, Katayev. "Buyers from Syzran are here," he said. "They have asked for five or six sacks of poppies. They will pay well. Will you supply them?" Bugitdinov is 23, a member of the Komsomol, and generally "not a bad kid," as they say. He was recently working as a driver. He had shown discipline. No one seemed to notice his greed, as people keep saying. But, when Katayev named the sum -- R100 per sack -- Rais agreed immediately. And he even warned: "Only make sure that it's no less than a hundred." This was agreed on.

The poppy plantation stretches along the roadside for many kilometers. Becoming greedy, Rais collected not five, but six sacks of the cherished product. He took them home with him and stored them in the shed. The buyers arrived a week later and collected the sacks, settling the account as agreed. But on the road, the "buyers", together with their "purchase," were stopped by State Motor Vehicle inspection administration officers. This is how the criminal case arose. Instead of easy money, Bugitdinov is threatened with the prospect of 6 years in jail. One year for each sack.

"Isn't this rather hard?" I asked Ye.A. Kudryavov, investigator for the prosecution.

"But this is a narcotic. Or, to be more precise, the raw material for a narcotic. Koknar [UZBEK word for drug made by boiling poppy heads]. Heard of it?"

"Yes," I nodded.

Drug addiction is a problem new to us. Militia workers are still perhaps the first to encounter it firsthand. And their conclusion is that we must take the most urgent, most effective measures so that this problem -- as yet isolated to individual cases, still small, almost unnoticeable -- does not become serious.

No sooner do the poppies begin to flower than "tourists" start appearing in the villages. This is what kolkhoz workers call drug addicts. They come in cars, in groups, on motorcycles. From Orenburg, Orel, Krasnodar. Even from the Baltic region. But it is not the beauty of the flowering poppy fields that attracts the unexpected guests. And then, kolkhoz workers find syringes and scraps of gauze among the plants....

For some young people, the operation to obtain narcotics has become rather like playing at being marauding cossacks. They go out into the fields, where there is supposed to be some kind of guard. In actual fact, there is no serious guard. But on the other hand, there is the sense of risk, of playing a "dangerous" game. There is the halo of being a "hero" -- when the kids return from the fields to their hostel or home. And then the most terrible thing begins. As they find themselves carried away, a fleeting wish to try forbidden fruit, which is well known to taste sweet, becomes a most serious illness.

I have met people who have succumbed to this terrible illness. Both "beginners" and those who are at the end of this road. They now bear no resemblance to "cowboys."

"What draws you to drug addiction?" I asked one of them.

"Nothing now," he admitted. "It's terrible...."

Another had a more philosophical attitude.

"It's like alcohol: It takes away your problems," he argued with feeling. "Say, for example, something hasn't gone right for you, has not come off. Your girlfriend doesn't love you any more. You feel desperate, depressed.... You get a fix and...you feel fine. The problem has gone away."

"Where to?"

"Nowhere," he agreed after thinking a while. "You have gone away from it. It is still there. But, for a time, you feel oblivious. Your drama is no longer a drama for you."

Yes. In this sense, our "philosopher" is right. Drugs, like alcohol, remove stress and ease pain for a whole. That is why narcotics are also used in medicine. They are used to treat people. But when healthy people, either through cowardice or weakness, seek oblivion in drugs.... With gaps in their education, ill-prepared for struggle, for difficulties, some young people are pushed in the direction of this method of "solving" their problems. The problems, however, remain unsolved. But the consequences are very sad and, as a rule, set in very soon. Those who are already lost, both to the world and to themselves, are divided from those beginning by only some few years. But between them, there lies an abyss.

Sergey S. began "mainlining" 5 years ago. The first time, he injected himself to try it out -- "some guys he knew promised that he would get a 'kick.'" Now he is in a condition that doctors describe as chronic drug addiction. He can only speak in his rare moments of clarity. His movements are slow and peculiar, he speaks while trying to suppress shivering. He says that if he could now return to that wonderful time when he did not know this craving for drugs, he would exchange every 10 of his remaining years for just one such year....

"You wouldn't have many, then," the nurse said, boiling syringes. We were sitting in the nurses' room with Sergey.

"But they would all be my own," he said simply.

The ward where such patients lie is sometimes disturbed in the middle of the night by a wild cry or a groan. Someone banging his head against the wall. But the other patients remain silent, as if they cannot hear their comrade struggling in his drug-induced fit.... Everyone knows that tomorrow it could perhaps be them.

Drug addiction is more terrible than alcoholism -- everyone must realize this. And, looking at the "boll kids" [sharovyye rebyatea] and at how they suffer, I could not help but think of the accessibility of this lethal raw material to anyone who wants to boil up some "mash" [travka] -- initially simply out of curiosity, for the sake of "tasting life."

"What would you say if home-brewed beer, for example, came gushing out of the water taps?" A. Gushchin, operations chief of the oblast Internal Affairs Department, asked me. "That is how I rate the accessibility of narcotics in our rayon at present."

Aleksandr Gushchin and I also went outside of Kuybyshev Oblast, to the "Shentalinskiy" Kolkhoz in a neighboring rayon. Kolkhoz chairman Nikolay Vasilyevich Myaskin, immediately said: "We have the same situation. Only the lazy ones do not bother to collect poppy heads."

"Then you do not protect the crops?" I asked the chairman, quite honestly without any hope.

"How can we, when they cover more than 300 hectares! I have no helicopter and only one watchman for 250 hectares. And he does not make his rounds of the fields by car: he goes on horseback...."

Last January, a rayon conference of farm leaders and members of the public prosecutor's office and the militia was held here. And, as is the custom, a resolution was passed at the meeting. In order to step up the struggle, such and such measures should be taken....

"It was recorded, for example," Myaskin commented, "that watchtowers were to be set up. But how many of those are needed? And how many people will it take to man them? And where will I find these guards?"

"Decisions such as these cause nothing but harm," oblast Internal Affairs Administration Chief G.A. Dankov told me later. "The appearance of vigorous activity is created. Measures are being taken, they say, and we can take it easy. But the problem will not be solved by voting alone. We have now organized a department to fight drug addiction. But even this is only the first step. Sure, we will increase the number of arrests.... But the main thing is preventive measures -- stopping the abuses in the first place. Decisive measures must be taken now, before it is too late. The accessibility of the raw material is exacerbating the situation."

Of course, the Bugitdinov case is exceptional. At the same time, it is also an illustration of the state of affairs as a whole. The majority of farms, for example, do not even plow the field over after the poppy harvest. And even what is left in the field can serve as a source of narcotic substances.

Yes, protection is essential. But another thing is also alarming. Nearby, there are large cities populated mainly by young people -- Tolyatti, Kuybyshev.... And it is precisely young people who are the most susceptible to this illness. People over 30 fall sick this way only for special reasons. Up to the age of 25, it can happen out of sheer curiosity. Questions are raised by the militia, the public prosecutor's office, and the public. But the Komsomol obkom keeps silent. As if this were not its concern.

After the sale of wine and vodka was restricted, substitutes began to be manufactured in many of the cities. For those unfamiliar with the problem, I will name just a few of these. Water and antistatic fluid, for example. Yes, the very same thing that is sold in any haberdashery store. They drink this and "get high." What do they know about this at the Komsomol obkom? Another recipe uses Bakelite phenol adhesive. To say nothing of the pharmacy. Almost everything there gets used. But here is a totally new form of drug addiction -- toxin addiction. I am writing about this because I believe that this information is just as essential to the educators of young people as it is to the internal affairs organs and the physicians. So, toxin addiction. What is it?

The floors were being stained at a school. And the teacher of class 7C noticed that several children from her class came to the lesson looking somehow strangely pale, with a vacant expression, and moving stiffly. They laughed for no reason and failed to react when they were scolded. The teacher went to where the floors were being stained. She breathed in the fumes and became just as "strange" herself. This and other types of similar poisoning are known as toxin addiction.

Toxin addiction in children is dangerous because it causes irreversible phenomena in the organism. In a word, the younger the organism, the more dangerous any poisoning is. And the more difficult it is to treat. But in order to prevent the sickness, we must all fight together. And to do this, we must know what we are fighting against. We must have at least the minimum information.

And there is another problem: the prepardness of those directly concerned with the matter -- the internal affairs ministry personnel. There are still only few specialists among them, and naturally so: Under the previous state of affairs, no one actually trained them. This knowledge can only be obtained from physicians. But they themselves are often least of all prepared to train others, and this is a time for many of them to undergo training.

The same Gushchin told me about a recent event that occurred in his rayon: "They picked one up right at the railroad station. I can tell by the look of them. Some thing about they way they stand, and you can see it in their faces too. They brought him into the section. A doctor was called to examine him, but it was the first time he himself had seen a drug addict. He did not know what to do with him. These cases are more complicated than alcoholics. They have their own specific features. You have to be able to determine the substance used, which is often disguised as tooth powder, squeezed into tubes of paste, or carried in the form of herbal infusions.... In this sense, drug addicts are generally far more inventive than alcholics. And, in addition to this, they are trebly dangerous. And everyone must know this and be prepared for it."

It is possible to take radical action to prevent the problem from spreading? Without doubt. In our country, the poppy is grown for the food industry and for medicine. Opium is still essential to medics.

Organizing reliable protection is something quite within our power. At the USSR Internal Affairs Ministry, I was told, for example, about an experiment in Kharkov. There they have been able to concentrate these crops in a restricted area, in one rayon. They have brought in students to act as guards. Thefts of raw material from the fields have virtually stopped.

In general, concentrating poppy plants in one or two oblasts most suitable for its cultivation is profitable both economically and from the viewpoint of protection. This is one way of resolving the problem.

This is how things stand with poppies. But we must not forget about the other narcotics. Hemp, for example. Hashish is made from it.

Georgian television recently showed a documentary film about drug addicts, about the tragedy of the patients and medicine's inability to resolve it. Everyone having anything to do with drug addiction was unanimous that the film was shown at the right time.

"Now," General G.A. Dankov said to me, "we are taking the most serious measures. A department has been set up and means have been allocated. A warning system is going to be set up in the fields. But all this will only have any effect if we all fight together, not so much against the illness itself as against its causes. This is what we must all focus our attention on -- both the public and the Komsomol. And this must be done competently, not as if it were a campaign, and not case by case. I hope that we will now have extra assistants. And competent ones at that, people aware of the seriousness of the problems. Publicity, after all, is also a means of arousing public activeness...."

In short, the problem is soluble. And it must be resolved without delay. This year's poppies have come into flower in the fields. Their pale blue blooms cover hundreds of hectares....

SOVIET OFFICIAL ACKNOWLEDGES AIDS CASES

AU251340 Paris AFP in English 1313 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Text] Paris, June 25 (AFP) -- A Soviet official on Wednesday acknowledged for the first time that cases of the deadly and incurable disease, Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome -- AIDS -- cases were being treated in the Soviet Union.

Dr. Viktor Zhganov told the Paris International Conference on AIDS that the disease was first spotted in the Soviet Union in a 14-year-old girl in September 1984. He also said 12 AIDS victims -- mostly Africans or Soviets returning from Africa -- were currently being treated at Moscow's Virology Institute where he works, and that three other AIDS care centers operate in the Soviet Union.

Dr. Zhganov said that total number of AIDS cases treated in the Soviet Union was "rather low," but he refused to specify the number, saying he "hoped" it would "soon" be published in a Soviet journal. He said his institute's data showed that AIDS existed in the Soviet Union before 1974. The disease became internationally known in 1983.

Dr. Zhganov said that all blood donors in the Soviet Union were being screened for AIDS since the first case was spotted in 1984. AIDS is generally believed to be transmitted through anal sex among male homosexuals, blood transfusions and intravenous drug use. Asked about high-risk AIDS groups, Dr. Zhganov said there were few homosexuals in the Soviet Union. Reminded of a Soviet media report accusing the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) of propagating the disease, Dr. Zhganov quipped: "No, it's the Martians."

NEW UZBEK PHYSICAL EDUCATION COMMITTEE FORMED

WA010300 [Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian on 31 May 1986 carries, on page 1, two 50-word ukases dated 30 May 1986 and signed by Uzbek Supreme Soviet Presidium Deputy Chairman A. Romanovskiy and Secretary L. Bekkulbekova. The first ukase announces the transformation of the Committee for Physical Education and Sports under the Uzbek Council of Ministers into the union-republic level Uzbek State Committee for Physical Education and Sports. According to the second ukase, Mirzaolim Ibragimovich Ibragimov has been appointed chairman of this new State Committee.

GENERAL PROSECUTOR ON FIGHTING UNEARNED INCOME

PM201453 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Jun 86 Morning Edition p 3

[Interview with A. Rekunkov, USSR Prosecutor General, by Correspondent Yu. Feofanov: "Honest and Dishonest Money" -- date and place not specified]

[Text] [Feofanov] New laws and executive orders regulate more precisely the many legal relationships which have given rise to disputes and discussions. First of all, Aleksandr Mikhaylovich, I would like to get down to essentials. After all, in addition to "earned and unearned income" there is also another relationship -- that between "lawful and unlawful income." For example, lottery winnings -- are they earned income? It would seem not, but they are quite legitimate. This is no mere idle curiosity. Clearly, a precise definition of terms is of importance for the practical application of the law, as lawyers tend to say. Moral assessments are also important. The honest person may be penalized because of a lack of clarity and the dishonest person may escape the judgment of public opinion. Take, for example, the person who lives "not according to his means" but on the perfectly legitimate interest from family investments or on gifts from relatives. What is the attitude to people like that?

[Rekunkov] Your question shows just how complex and multifaceted this question of unearned income is. It all seems simple. Socialism's basic principle of "from each according to his ability, to each according to his labor" is sacrosanct, and conscientious, productive labor is the main source of each family's well being. But people want better clothes and to surround themselves with expensive things. Some people even begin looking for devious routes. Unearned incomes have also developed into a serious problem by virtue of the lowering of social discipline which was observed in the seventies and early eighties.

Now to be specific. Academics regard "unearned income" in different ways. In the first place, of course, it is clear that this means income derived from any unlawful actions and, in the second, it means income obtained either without the contribution of one's own labor or considerably in excess of one's own labor input. Whereas lottery winnings, treasure trove, inherited property, and gifts are, you will agree, particular instances and are regulated by law. And they are not at issue here.

The main source of unearned income -- and this must be said plainly and clearly -- is criminal activity: embezzlement, bribery, speculation, extortion, and so forth.

I would like to stress that the new laws have been adopted on the basis of a thorough study of practice and "thorny" problems. In other words, the laws have been adopted not because that was how people wanted it, but because of social necessity. For example, there are 250,000 cases a year of the misuse of state and social transport facilities, most often for personal gain. According to scientists' gigures, around 40 percent of summer houses are built involving the unlawful use of state equipment. One hour's "unofficial" work with a crane-truck or bulldozer produces an averabe profit of R50. According to calculations by the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of the Economy, around 2.5 million tons of grain a year are fed to livestock in the RSFSR even though it is expensive here. Every day people use electricity or gas without paying and acquire construction materials unlawfully and gambling has proliferated. Society cannot tolerate this.

The principled character of the new norms lies in the intensification of state and social monitoring of the magnitude of labor and consumption. For example, what is the relationship between unearned income and the infamous "wage levelling," overreporting, full payment for shoddy work, and so forth? And yet, this is a source of unearned money. The deciding factor here, of course, is not legal sanctions but the improvement of the economic mechanism. But that is another theme.

[Feofanov] Extortion and bribery are a source of income for some people in "advantageous" positions. The relevant article of the Criminal Code was adopted comparatively recently. For the first time the "girls at hotel reception desks," the "gentlemen attending restaurant doors," and people with private stocks of scarce goods were given a shock. But they soon recovered. The new legal norms, so to speak, are closely bound up with sanctions against bribe takers. If that law does not work effectively enough, perhaps we are just wasting our breath now?

[Rekunkov] The struggle against bribery has never reached such a pitch before. In Uzbekistan, Moscow, Georgia, Rostov, and other places, bribe-takers have been exposed irrespective of their official position. There is and will be no leniency shown toward these dangerous criminals. The new law increases the liability of those bribe-takers holding an official post or taking bribes on a particularly large scale.

The extortion problem is more complex. It cannot be said that the law is completely ineffective. There have been cases where it has worked, of course. But, to be blunt, these are isolated cases. And that is not because the law enforcement organs underestimate the danger of this evil. It is much simpler than that: People hardly ever talk about extortion. They have become used to it, they believe that there is no other way of buying "scarce" goods, getting their car repaired, or obtaining necessary medicines. You cannot allocate a militiaman to each "taker" let alone each "giver" of bribes. Intolerance from literally everybody is necessary here. That is precisely why the CPSU Central Committee made it a most important task to mobilize the party and the people to combat this evil. An atmosphere of universal contempt must be created around speculators and bribe-takers, then the law enforcement organs will ensure the inevitability of punishment. Publicity is important in this matter, too. Then the fears of short-lived campaigns, or "ballyhoo", as you said, will be unfounded. Look at this example. The CPSU Central Committee resolution instructed a number of union ministries and departments, together with the USSR Academy of Sciences, to organize a thorough study of the social, economic, legal, and other aspects of the campaign against unearned incomes, to increase the powers of labor collectives, and, where necessary, to further improve the law. As you can see, there is no suggestion of short-lived campaigns here.

[Feofanov] Yes, all this is important. But, Aleksandr Mikhaylovich, you are prosecutor general, you are responsible for the ultimate supervision of the rule of law. And you know that in any conflict, there can be errors and distortions. This can only undermine the effect of the laws. Some time ago, our correspondent reported on the following "form of struggle." In one city, they produced a box (or boxes) and asked citizens to write down reports on people living beyond their means and place those reports in the box. This venture, rightly, was stopped. But what could have happened had it been approved? In addition to the fact that the denunications could have maligned honest people, they also distorted the very idea of an open, honest, and fair struggle against real villains. Clearly, the prosecutor's office supervisory service is designed to combat such "excesses." Despite those excesses, the principle of "presumption of innocence" remains inviolate.

[Rekunkov] It goes without saying that all these "black boxes," calls for general checks, and the like are unacceptable. You are right, the campaign against unearned incomes must be conducted with the strictest observance of legality and of citizens' rights and interests safeguarded by the law. "...when trying to prevent unearned incomes, suspicion must not be allowed to fall on those people who obtain extra pay by honest toil" -- that was how the task was formulated in the Political Report to the 27th congress. And supervision by the prosecutor's office is exercised regardless of any local or departmental influences, and is bound to provide a firm guarantee that violations of citizens' rights are prevented and eliminated and that honest people are not defamed.

I should like to note here that criminal liability for slander was stepped up in all union republics quite recently. All warnings and statements concerning unearned income are verified according to the established legal procedure. On the question of unearned income, the competent organs must establish a citizen's guilt and only then can they institute legal proceedings. Prosecutors are obliged to ensure the strictest observance of the rule of law when implementing measures to step up the struggle against unearned incomes. Here, of course, it is important also to ensure strict observance of the principle of "presumption of innocence" and to resolutely prevent all bureaucratic distortions.

[Feofanov] The new laws penalize unearned incomes. But there is no law against earning a good living: money honestly earned, not by extortion or money-grubbing. In itself, big money is not proscribed. That is right, isn't it? Nevertheless, such things as a fine home adorned with columns and strikingly well-kept plots of land provoke sidelong glances and the comment: "The kulak lives on." And it is not far from "sidelong glances" to "opinions" and, from there, to the "adoption of measures." There have been cases in which essentially hard working, dilligent people have been discredited by local authorities. Clearly, here, too, the prosecutor must act to calm things down, or else the citizen will be left to fight for his rights alone. And he does not always win.

[Rekunkov] I admit that such cases do occur. But we are talking about the law, not about specific cases. The law says that there is nothing reprehensible, or even less, illegal about a person earning lots of money, or about someone who conscientiously performs his allotted work in production and then earns extra money on his own plot.

A law on individual labor activity is being drafted. The point of that law is not to ban such activity but, on the contrary, to develop it. The law is necessary because hitherto much here has been unregulated and lacking the proper monitoring. Some people have exploited that fact to fix inordinately high prices for their services. An efficient procedure for registering such people and a taxation system are needed. Taxation and monitoring will promote individual labor activity. I repeat: All the misunderstandings and violations that you are talking about result not from the severity of the laws, but from the instances of local favoritism, bureaucracy, and sometimes even arbitrariness, which still occur.

[Feofanov] Does this not also apply to subsidiary plots, horticultural cooperatives, and so forth? Picture the following scene: someone has turned his plot of land into a veritable industrial enterprise; he grows flowers in a hothouse and sells them in the market. I know of a case in which an enterprising citizen grew some kind of grass, made brushes out of it, and sold them to the state enterprise -- and received a lot for it. This also causes sidelong glances. Butsuch income is earned and legitimate, isn't it?

[Rekunkov] Organs of the prosecutor's office also receive reports about individual citizens who turn their personal subsidiary plot into what is essentially a commercial production unit and generate high incomes.

Restrictions have been proposed. In justification of that, figures were cited, for example, which show that some owners grow agricultural crops not for their own consumption but for the market. This applies, in particular, to hotbeds, greenhouses, flowers, sorghum, strawberries, and cucumbers. It has been claimed that the sale of those cucumbers generates greater income than work at the plant or on the kolkhoz.

Nevertheless, I should like to emphasize that the cultivation of produce from subsidiary plots is based on work, hard work, furthermore, in people's spare time, involving members of the family and one's own resources. Thus, blanket bans are hardly expedient. It is a different matter when owners of allotments leave their jobs or only appear to have a job. This is intolerable. The law envisages that plots of land are placed at citizens' disposal as a rule in the light of their participation in social production. Thus, in such instances, the primary land users (kolkhozes and sovkhozes) and local soviet ispolkoms are entitled to withdraw plots of land. The scale and procedure of use of hothouses and other subsidiary premises are regulated by union republic legislation. In my view, then, the existing levers of legal influence are adequate.

Furthermore, it must be noted that produce is sometimes offered to customers in kolkhoz markets at clearly inflated prices not by those who grow it, but by speculating middlemen. [perekupshchik-spekulyant]

The struggle against them must be stepped up. A procedure has been established for registering people engaged in the sale of produce in kolkhoz markets and the rights and responsibility of markets' administrations for preventing and eliminating speculation, and other ways of generating unearned income have been broadened and increased. Measures are also planned to expand trade in markets carried out by kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and consumer cooperatives.

[Feofanov] The "moonlighter" [shabashnik] is one of those high earners. I have heard people say that these temporary construction teams are going to be legalized and a procedure established for concluding contracts and fixing remuneration and work regimes which will take away the opportunity to earn good money. Briefly, Aleksandr Mikhaylovich, is it not the case that people will lose interest in work based on "private hiring arrangements." ["po volnomu naymu"]?

[Rekunkov] To be blunt, teams of seasonal workers or "moonlighters", as you call them, often help kolkhozes and sovkhozes out with their construction work, harvesting, and other jobs. Of course, people try to earn well. They hand over projects under a "turnkey" arrangement with wages based on end results, that is, on a job contract. There is no intention of limiting their work or pay. The need to regulate the work of temporary construction teams is due to other factors. The problem is that the lack of planning and control in this area has often been used by smart operators for the purposes of unearned income and private enterprise. They have used bribes to secure patently unlawful remuneration terms and the release of materials from stock and committed various abuses. In Sumy Oblast, one such team was headed by outright criminals, who had never even set hands on a shovel. The embezzled sums of money by vastly overstating amounts of work done: A special fund was set up for bribes to secure the release of scarce materials and materials from stock. Dozens of people were involved in this crime. Can we tolerate that, for example? Such abuses must be eliminated. But we must also protect against tyranny and suspicion those people who, in their spare time, have decided to supplement the family budget.

Feofanov] Could you explain how declarations of income will be submitted? The main question is: Who will ensure that the information provided is correct, and how? Will we not be creating yet another huge apparatus? Rumors about these declarations have been circulating for a long time now. And the question is being asked: Does this not infringe citizens' rights? The principles that the "honest man has nothing to fear" is correct, of course.

But, nevertheless, this is an emotional response, What is the legal justification for this measure?

[Rekunkov] The USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Measures To Step Up the Struggle Against Unearned Incomes" has established that citizens who complete deals worth more than R10,000 and those who build a house (dacha) worth more than R20,000 are obliged to declare their sources of income to the financial organ. This must also be done on demand of the ispolkom or prosecutor. The Law on Individual Labor Activity that is now being drafted contains proposals also envisaging declarations of income. Administrative and criminal liability has been established for concealing incomes or for submitting inaccurate information.

This will be the first time that such a form of state monitoring of the population's incomes will be used in our country. In itself, it is not new, however, and is widely used in a number of socialist countries. It in no way infringes any citizens rights. No one resents the fact that his wages are calculated and subjected to the appropriate taxation. No special apparatus will be created to verify the accuracy of declarations. In cases of doubt, finance and law enforcement organs will carry out investigations according to the established legal procedure.

[Feofanov] The new law talks about the importance of the initial accounting of material assets and also of good monitoring. But what you sometimes see instead is mountains of invoices, accounts, and ledgers, entries in books and registers, and endless accounting. Meanwhile, the material assets are quietly pushed to one side. An enterprise or a kolkhoz suffers considerable harm while the culprits escape with a slight scare. And yet there is a host of inspectors and commissions. And even if you disregard their possible dishonesty, the question remains -- is it an advantage to have so many inspectors?

[Rekunkov] Accounting and monitoring are a most important question on which the success of the campaign against unearned income depends. In recent years, the structure of the departmental and extradepartmental monitoring services has been improved, their workers' wages have increased, and other measures have been taken. However, the proper return has not yet been achieved. Much auditing and investigation remains superficial and losses and sometimes even embezzlement seem to go "unnoticed." Makhanov, senior shepherd of the "Tartugayskiy" Sovkhoz in Kzyl-orda Oblast, had his flock counted 10 times, but the fact that 114 animals were missing was not discovered. It is ludicrous: inspectors and auditors who cannot count up to 100 .

The USSR Council of Ministers is taking measures to complete the introduction of model forms for documenting initial accounts so as to make the accounting of raw and semi-finished materials and fuel more reliable. This work will also provide the preconditions for stepping up monitoring. This alone, however, is not enough. This work needs cohesion and coordination of efforts. Some experience has not been accumulated. In particular, the USSR Prosecutor's Office, in conjunction with leading workers of monitoring departments, had held coordinating conferences to formulate comprehensive measures. These are only the first steps, however. It is time to tackle the question of coordinating the monitoring activity of all state organs. The abundance of inspections, the duplication, and the diversion of a large number of people from other work to providing information for the scrutineers have been justly criticized. This situation cannot fail to cause concern. The USSR Prosecutor's Office and subordinate prosecutor's offices are expected primarily to monitor the unswerving execution of the laws in the activity of state monitoring organs.

The problem of compensation for damage is also connected here. Unfortunately, even damage caused by criminals is by no means fully compensated at present. According to figures of the USSR Central Statistical Administration, in 1 year damage amounting to more than R70 million previously attributed to those responsible was written off as production losses. In some sectors, up to 80 percent of damage is written off. In this connection, significant amendments are being made to existing legislation, the procedure for writing off material assets is being tightened up, and officials' liability for decisions taken on this account.

At some production units, it "benefits" some dishonest people to pay the retail price for goods that are in short supply and then resell them at triple that price. It is against this background that thefts of vehicle spares occur. In addition to the direct damage done, this also disrupts deliveries and causes machinery and equipment to stand idle. For that reason it is only fair that in a number of instances, the plunderers will now bear increased material liability and make good the damage many times over. I must say that recently the prosecutor's office has noticeably stepped up its activities in this direction. In 6 years, the number of actions brought by prosecutor's offices to recover the cost of damage caused has doubled.

[Feofanov] So-called "pilferers" cause considerable damage. It is clear that stepping up sanctions will hit those who like to make easy money. But some will merely operate more artfully. It is no secret that many enter into conspiracy with [the enterprise's] security people. The way is clear: The law-enforcement bodies must liaise with collectives, comrades courts, the volunteer militia, and people's control. But, you know, Aleksandr Mikhaylovich, it is said that the application of the principle to the case is more important than the principle itself. How is the practical implementation of this liason conceived?

[Rekunkov] Petty thieving has become particularly prevalent in agriculture, the light, food, meat, and dairy industries, and construction organizations. The causes are chiefly to be found in careless accounting. Connivance also occurs. A light-fingered individual acts by simple calculation: If he is caught (if indeed he is), he will be reprimanded or fined at most around R20. Last November, a machine-setter at Tallinn's Kalev Confectionery Factory was taken into custody for petty thieving: It transpired that he had been thieving...for 14 years! He had stolen chocolate, pure spirit, cognac, chewing gum, in short, anything that was easy pickings. When his apartment was searched, stolen goods worth R100,000 were seized. The question arises: What, then, were the leaders, the departmental monitoring service, security people,and work comrades doing?

Do not take this question rhetorically. It is essential to have the closest possible contact among law-enforcement bodies, labor collectives,and public organizations. We are instructing prosecutors and investigators to make it a rule that the results of checkups and investigations are submitted to labor collectives for their examination. This is becoming established practice.

As for the legal means of combating petty theft, the new legislation lays down fines of up to R200 as well as the deprivation of all kinds of bonus and awards based on the results of annual work and other privileges. It is essential that the whole system of preventive, educational, and legal measures work reliably and smoothly.

[Feofanov] Law-enforcement bodies and the prosecutor's office supervisory service have been set crucial tasks in combating unearned income. You have already partially talked about this. Nevertheless, could you say how the restructuring of work in line with the congress decisions on the need for a decisive enhancement of the role and efficiency of the prosecutor's office supervisory service is progressing, and what the thrust of that work is?

[Rekunkov] The main thing now is to apprise citizens of the full importance and nature of the documents adopted. It is time for vigorous, offensive action, including bringing the full force of Soviet laws to bear on the struggle against people who do not live within their means, and ensuring that punishment for bribers and embezzlers of public funds is inevitable. All this demands that the work of the prosecutor's office be raised to a new qualitative level.

Questions concerning social justice, the common rule of law, the liability of all before the law, and the sanctity of constitutional rights and citizens' obligations are acutely topical today. These problems by their very nature form the main function of the prosecutor's office. Citizens justifiably draw attention to slackness in combatting local favoritism, narrow departmentalism, and the indecisiveness of some prosecutors in upholding statewide interests. Much is changing for the better, and the possibility of ultimate supervision by the prosecutor's office is now being utilized more fully. It has, after all, proven possible in a number of places to regulate fuel and lubricants consumption; productive work has been carried out, for example, at the Volga Truck Plant, where a considerable reduction in the incidence of theft, mismanagement, and abuse has been achieved. This required that old familiar patterns and stereotyped approaches be abandoned.

Restructuring is under way. But sometimes only in the sense of intensifying and broadening "measures." Restructuring, however, must primarily affect the work style and attitude of each prosecutor and inspector. Only thus will we fulfill the decisions of the 27th party congress, which laid down our long-term tasks.

UKRAINE COMPENSATING FOR CHERNOBYL ELECTRICITY LOSS

LD260716 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0605 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Kiev, 26 Jun (TASS) -- The "nuclear furnaces" of Chernobyl AES have now been extinguished for more than 2 months after the accident of 26 April. In an interview with a TASS correspondent, Vitaliy Sklyarov, minister of power and electrification of the Ukrainian SSR, told of the measures that have been drawn up and are being implemented to compensate for the losses.

The station supplied its first current in September 1977. Since that time, it has generated more than 100 billion kilowatt hours of electricity. The greater part of the power that has not been supplied -- 10.4 billion kilowatt hours -- is being compensated for by an additional intensification of the work of the republic's thermal power stations.

Capacities are being prepared for introduction at a number of power installations in the republic, including nuclear power stations. A "million" power set is to come into service by the fall at Rovno AES, and another such power set is to come into service by the end of the year at the Zaporozhye station. But we see the main reserve, the minister stressed, in the rational and thrifty use of what we have today. For this reason, there is particular significance in these conditions in the wide-ranging introduction into production of resource-saving technologies and in strengthening the discipline of the power consumer.

Special plans for saving electricity have been developed at all the republic's enterprises. They provide for, specifically, the more widespread use of power-saving technologies, the reduction of required capacity during the hours of maximum load on electricity grids by staggering breaks and work shifts at a number of industrial enterprises, transferring the work of individual factories, enterprises and organizations to Sundays; and performing prophylactic inspections and maintenance of equipment during the evening hours. These and other measures will save the equivalent of 2,000 megawatts of generated electricity.

The republic's power workers, the minister said in conclusion, along with their colleagues from Moscow, Leningrad, and a number of union republics, are devoting every effort to put the first and second power sets of Chernobyl AES on load in the fall. The whole country is helping us in this.

ICEBREAKERS LEAD CONVOY EAST OUT OF MURMANSK

PM241447 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jun 86 First Edition p 6

[Report by A. Khramtsov: "Navigation in the Arctic"]

[Text] Murmansk, 19 Jun -- The nuclear-powered ship "Sibir" and the icebreakers "Kapitan Sorokin" and "Kapitan Nikolayev" have left here and are heading for Karskiye Vorota.

The first fright convoy of transport vessels from the Murmansk and Northern shipping lines is being put together and will be conducted by the icebreakers to Dudinka, Tiksi, and Igarka.

In the eastern sector of the Arctic, part of the convoy will be conducted by the nuclear-powered icebreaker "Rossiya," which took up its Arctic position earlier than the others. The convoy will open the summer navigation in the waters of the Arctic Ocean.

NIKONOV COMMENTS ON AGRO-INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATION

LD242019 [Editorial report] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0240 GMT on 24 June, in the "Land and People" program, carries a 15-minute report from Volgograd by correspondent Larissa Ulyanenko on the recent seminar of agro-industrial workers of the Russian Federation, representatives of 75 autonomous republics, krays and oblasts in the RSFSR came to Volgograd to find out more about the introduction there of a scientific system of dry farming for grain crop production, intensive construction of irrigated land for fodder-growing, and material and technical supply for these two sectors in farming.

To accelerate development of agricultural production Volgograd Oblast has instituted 13 specially-targeted and scientifically-based programs with such names as "Protein", "Grain", "Fodder". A center for retraining agro-industrial personnel has been organized at the Lower Volga Science Research Institute of Agriculture: It demonstrates systems and complexes of machines and equipment for cultivating grain, row and vegetable crops using intensive methods; these machines have been developed and created by scientific and production associations and industrial enterprises of the oblast.

In an interview, the Kurgan Oblat representative says that he is impressed by what he has seen, but expresses surprise that it has taken 30 years since the agricultural conference in Maltsevo village for all this to come about. The Lipetsk representative regrets the fact that the type of machinery on display is not mass-produced by industry. Ulyanenko than interviews Vladimir Vasilyevich Kondratyev, deputy chairman of the Agro-Industrial Committee for Production, Procurement, and processing of Livestock Products in Belgorod. They discuss a multipurpose building of a light-metal design -- it can be used in servicing agricultural equipment, to shelter agricultural machinery, in storage and processing of agricultural products; it is easy to assemble but unfortu- the light metals used in the design are hard to come by.

Two representatives from Orenburg are interviewed: they express interest in the Volzhanin combine cultivator which can perform several operations, such as soil-leveling, cultivation, and weeding at one time. However, the type of steel used is too fine for most agricultural machinery enterprises to obtain.

Ulyanenko comments: A special set of machinery is now needed for modern vegetable farming, but the country's design institutes have not yet invented such a set of equipment. Nevertheless experience can be drawn on: the Volga-Don Sovkhoz Association has created its own design office based at the All-Union Science Research Institute of Vegetable Farming. She interviews the Association's general director, Viktor Ivanovich Shtepo. He describes a system created by the association for cultivating and harvesting onions -- they claim to have solved the technological and design problems inherent in the conventional onion harvester by adapting it to fit their own requirements for their own particular type of onions. Surely, Ulyanenko comments in conclusion, this experience could be adopted by other obalst agro-industrial committees.

Ulyanenko then asks Viktor Petrovich Nikoncv, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to give his assessment of the big business meeting of workers of the agro-industrial complex. Nikonov replies: "The process of organizational restructuring is coming to an end in the agro-industrial complex now. Work is under way to improve the economic mechanism. These processes in themselves have a very complex character.

"And if I were to say on this that the agro-industrial complex is the life-support industry of the country's people, that it employs 45 million working people, that they produce 92 percent of foodstuffs consumed, and that this industry produces one third of the national income, then it is understood why questions of exchange of experience and of seeking out -- a practical search at that -- are so important; every working day must be filled with a definite content.

"Organizational and economic improvement take different directions in our oblasts, krays, autonomous and union republics. If you take the Russian federation, there has been a forward movement, they approached it on a very high level on the basis of deep thought and use of past experience as in Krasnodar Kray. Much has been done in Rostov and Volgograd Oblasts. Here, experience is being gathered together not in small, but in large chunks; its concentration is high enough for it to become a subject of very serious and deep study. Our work has been very intensive on the example of areas which have perfected the mechanism for managing the agro-industrial association. The comrades are obtaining very rich material. This meeting is giving very serious help to us in obtaining the largest yield available. And the yield of the agro-industrial complex is bread, meat, and all the other foodstuffs."

Ulyanenko asks: "Viktor Petrovich, today we do so need socialist enterprise among economic planners. In your opinion, is it to be seen in its full extent today?

"Nikonov answers: In conditions of socialist planning, enterprise management must be based on crystal clarity. A lot of good things have been confirmed in practice as a result of the initiative and creative approach of socialist enterprise. Here the comrades have seen how capably questions of combining the activity of and cooperation between kolkhozes and sovkhozes can be solved, what unusually rich opportunities for the further development of foodstuffs production and increasing their quality are being opened on this basis. I think that enterprises will define the creative and enterprising approach, the boldness in solving problems and in justified risk-taking and, most important, the use of all opportunities for consistent movement forward."

BRIEFS

HEAVY CAUCASUS SNOWFALLS -- There have been abundant snowfalls in a number of regions in the Soviet Transcaucasian Republics of Georgia and Armenia. In the south of Georgia they were the first snowfalls to be registered at the end of June; there, snow reached 25 cm. In Armenia, thousands of hectares of land have been covered with snow. [Text] [Moscow World Service in English 0700 GMT 23 Jun 86 LD]

COSMOS-1759 SATELLITE LAUNCHED

LD191236 Moscow TASS in English 1227 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow June 19 TASS -- The Soviet Union on June 18, 1986 launched an earth satellite of the Cosmos series, Cosmos-1759. It is carrying research equipment intended for continuing the exploration of outer space.

The satellite has been put into orbit with the following parameters:

- the initial period of revolution -- 104.9 minutes,
- the maximum distance from the earth's surface -- 1,016 kilometres,
- the minimum distance -- 985 km,
- the inclination of the orbit -- 82.9 degrees.

The satellite is also carrying:
- a radio system for precise measurement of orbit elements,
- a radiotelemetry system for transmitting data on the operation of the instruments and research equipment to ground control.

The on-board equipment is functioning normally. The computer centre is processing the incoming information.

COSMOS-1760 SATELLITE LAUNCHED

LD200922 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0903 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow, 20 Jun (TASS) -- The launch of a routine artificial earth satellite Cosmos-1760 was carried out in the USSR on Thursday [19 June] to continue space research. It was put into orbit with the following parameters:

- initial period of rotation -- 90.6 minutes;
- maximum distance from the surface of the earth in apogee -- 421 km;
- minimum distance from the surface of the earth in perigee -- 218 km;
- inclination of orbit -- 70 degrees.

The apparatus installed on the satellite is working normally.

MOLNIYA-3 COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE LAUNCHED

LD201401 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1340 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow, 20 Jun (TASS) -- Another communications satellite, Molniya-3, has been launched in the Soviet Union today with the aim of ensuring use of the long-distance telephone and telegraph radio communications system and broadcasts of programs of the USSR's Central Television to points on the "Orbita" network, and international cooperation.

The satellite has been put into orbit with an apogee of 40,679 km in the northern hemisphere and perigee of 640 km in the southern hemisphere. The period of rotation of the satellite is 12 hours 16 minutes, the inclination of orbit 62.9 degrees.

Communications sessions via the Molniya-3 satellite will be carried out in accordance with the planned program.

UZBEK DRAFTEES POORLY PREPARED FOR SERVICE

PM190950 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jun 86 p 2

Article by G. Smetanko and N. Komissarov, Komsomol Central Committee responsible organizers, and nonstaff correspondent A. Fedorov: "With Report at the Ready. Why Uzbek Komsomol Committees Resigned Themselves to Poor Training of Draftees"]

[Text] "This is Afghan dust," Ural Kholmanov, secretary of Surkhan-Darya Oblast Komsomol Committee, said, passing his hand over the side of the truck.

The column of powerful Kamaz trucks, which had arrived from Afghanistan, was being loaded with equipment, food, and medical supplies. To set out at once on the return trip.

The road to the army begins long before the summons from the military commissariat. "Your spirit might be strong and your character firm, but you must not go into the attack without strength, staying power, and the ability to shoot accurately" -- this was what Dzhallalutdin Kurbanov wrote his friend in his native Termez from Afghanistan. Of course, in the troops, you are taught everything necessary. But how difficult it is to make up for lost time.

But here is the picture at the republic sports festival for draft-age young people. Here, according to the logic of things, we should see the very best of the best, who have already been through the crucible of trials in rayon, city, and then oblast competitions. What we saw did not always tally with logic. Unfortunately, not all the kids managed to come up to the cross-country race norm or to hit the target accurately. After that, we were somehow reluctant to believe the supergood figures in reports by the republic Sports Committee, the Uzbek Komsomol Central Committee on GTO [Ready for Labor and Defense of the USSR] badge holders, and officially rated sportsmen. And the data of the republic Military Commissariat were also somewhat different.

The forest of figures grows from level to level, from stage to stage, and the paper army of athletes expands. But the people get lost.

DOSAAF workers, it so happens, are also at odds with logic. The Central Committee of the republic Defense Society issued an order to increase the number of technical sports sections. People in the provinces responded hurriedly with impressive figures. There then came an order to "revise" the reporting system. In namangan Oblast, 57 technical sports clubs and radio ham sections at once disappeared from the information reports. With a single stroke of the pen, the number of sportsmen engaged in technical sports and forms of sport with a military application was reduced by 20,000 in Khorezm Oblast, and the number of officially rated sportsmen fell by 17,000. The sections for motocross, multiple sports with a military application, and yawl rowing vanished as though at the wave of a magic wand in Syr-Darya Oblast.

A go-cart track for launching model aircraft in Navoi Oblast and 13 cross-country motorcycle routes in Andizhan Oblast disappeared. They had only to increase demands regarding the keeping of firearms, and hundreds (!) of shooting galleries closed in the republic. While there were 4 sports cars and 14 motorcycles in Syr-darya Oblast, only 2 racing drivers were left. There are 15 motorcycles used in motorcycle football in Kashka-darya Oblast. But there is no one wishing to play motorcycle football.

Perhaps young people have lost their interest in technical things? Apparently not. What, then, is the matter? In some places, a fictitious report, a record of competitions held for form's sake, has become the chief indicator.

A similar style can also be traced in the activities of sports organizations. A few years ago, the Uzbek Sports Committee got the idea of significantly increasing the number of sports schools. Children's and young people's sports schools began to grow like mushrooms after rain. The only thing lacking was a strong-willed decision that adolescents should strive for record results. There then followed another strong-willed decision on the unpromising nature of many children's and young people's sports schools and on the cessation of their activity.

The sports school in Surkhan-Darya Oblast's Dzharkurganskiy Rayon also came under that instruction. Last year, the young devotees of heavy athletics under the leadership of coach Sergey Larionov decided to build a sports hall themselves. To have somewhere to train. During the summer vacation, they put up the walls. But they had a lot of trouble with the roof. They could not manage without help, but no one was in a hurry to help. And now the decision to close down altogether has come...

Not everything is in order regarding reporting in competitions for Komsomol Central Committee club prizes either. The winners of the republic finals have been determined. But they have not been held in Samarkand, Navoi, Fergana, Kashka-darya, Namangan, Dzhizak, Bukhara, and Khorezm Oblasts, or in the Kara-kalpak ASSR.

The rust of formalism corrodes the soul. The kids of Bukhara Oblast's Kaganskiy Rayon have also encountered it. The Komsomol Rayon Committee gave them references to enter military schools. The references had been cyclostyled. An object lesson for someone entering on independent life.

Insufficient attention is devoted to the activity of the Komsomol and Young Pioneer post at the obelisk to the unknown warrior in Tashkent... There are just 22 museums in 605 secondary schools in Fergana Oblast... Komsomol rayon committees have complained of lack of time, their great work load, and lack of helpers. But here are the results of a survey among 600 reserve servicemen: 85 percent deem it necessary to "participate personally in preparing young people for service in the Armed Forces."

No, it is certainly not a question of "objective difficulties." It is a question of the work style, which must be changed radically. Life itself demands this.

AIR FORCE CHIEF OUTLINES TRAINING PROBLEMS

PM241525 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Jun 86 Second Edition p 2

[Article by Marshal of Aviation A. Yefimov, commander in chief of the USSR Air Force: "Using the Strict Yardstick of Combat"]

[Text] The quality of airmen's air, firing, and tactical training is put to the test in combat. The final tests over the winter training period and the beginning of summer training have shown that the rates of acceleration in increasing the units' combat readiness and of restructuring in the organization of combat training in light of present-day requirements still cannot satisfy us.

Yes, there have been certain successes and a certain degree of experience of working in the new way has been accumulated, and this experience is being studied and made more widespread, but it is early days yet to flatter oursleves with what we have achieved, and there are no grounds for complacency. We must more actively increase our efforts and more persistently embody the energy of the party's innovative plans in the energy of specific action in order to resolve the tasks which members of the Armed Forces have been set by the 27th CPUS Congress, increase the troops' combat power, step up vigilance, strengthen discipline, and reach new heights in military skill.

The tests revealed that unfortunately not every formation, unit, and subunit commander is prepared, in a principled and self-critical way and from the standpoint of the present day, to reinterpret and appraise the whole of his previous work to avoid past errors and bring to light and immediately bring into play hitherto untapped reserves and potentials. Unfortunately, officers and generals of this nature are utterly unable to break with inertia, inveterate habits, and a hidebound mentality -- those factors which CPSU Central Committee General Secretary M.S. Gorbachev named at the CPSU Central Committee June (1986) Plenum as factors retarding the restructuring process. Such people, it seems, hope to sit things out in the shade of their past merits, waiting for the danger to pass. But anyone unwilling or unable to reorient himself and keep in step with the times today stands out like a sore thumb.

Thus, a considerable number of shortcomings have been brought to light during tatical flying exercises led by Colonel V. Kopylov. From the very outset he acted indecisively, without confidence, as if awaiting prompting from offstage. Not accustomed to independence in assessing a situation and taking decisions, he issued vague commands and instructions. As a result one subunit was redeployed to the airfield indicated in a disorganized manner. As events developed, Kopylov's unprepardness for operations in a complex, sharply changing situation became increasingly obvious. He allocated targets incorrectly, and the execution of a strike was organized in such a way that it seemed as if he deliberatley created the most advantageous possible conditions for the "enemy" antiaircraft menas: The aircraft flew in at an average altitude, from one direction, and at equal and relatively long intervals -- a parade, not combat. Combat exercises were carried out using simple types of maneuvers, whereas the pilots' individual training would have made it possible to employ complex, far more effective methods of firing and bombing targets. In a real combat situation large losses would have been inevitable.

The airmen used up time, strength, material means, and combat equipment resources without having the proper effect. It is a well-known fact that every training flight makes some kind of contribution to forming a pilot's style, skill, and conduct in the air. But what was the use of this tactical flying exercise, if every one of its stages was characterized by elements of oversimplification? Organizing pilot combat training in this way can accustom them to conducting operations in hothouse conditions. This error must be rectified, although everyone knows that retraining is far more difficult than training.

The lessons of this tactical flying exercise have once again suggested that we must increase the demands on combat training more decisively. The criteria for evaluating this training must prompt commanders to comprehensively and creatively prepare the combat situation and the tactical flying exercises and trin young pilots in the same spirit. Only if this is done will each exercise give rise to new ideas and contribute to the appearance of nontraditional decisions. Only when new questions are boldly raised in combat training, greater pressure is put on staff, and a determined struggle is waged against attempts to conceal shortcomings in airmen's training by giving unduly high appraisals will there be no place for errors such as those discussed above.

The pilots of my generation learned the science of victory at a high price. Our classrooms were the airstrips and our examiniations took the form of airborne combat.

Between operational flights we discussed tactics and methods of attack and defense against fighter aircraft and antiaircraft guns. Doubts and disputes arose and tempers grew heated. And every day of the war convincingly confirmed that those who were either unable or unwilling to think, who clung to the old ways, to sterotypes, were dealt a severe appraisal in combat.

I remember our regiment's navigator, Major Mezhov, with gratitude -- a mature tactician a master of attack and a skillful organizer of his subordinates' combat training. He used every pause in flights to share fragments of his invaluable experience with us. We respectfully called these brief but highly effective lessons "the Mezhov Academy." It saved many lives, and its lessons cost the enemy dearly.

Today, unfortunately, one can encounter heated discussions at lessons on tactics and during analyses of exercises and flights far more rarely than one would like. And the training ground does not always become a real, strict examiner. The reason for this frequently lies in slackened standards, in formalism, and in oversimplification both in organizing everyday combat training and in conducting combat exercises with monitored targets. Placing a decisive barrier in the way of this is a task for commanders, political workers, and party organizations.

At the same time, the beginnings of new approaches are becoming increasingly noticeable, as are examples of thoughtful work aimed at restructuring the organization of airmen's combat training. And the system of spot checks developed by the Air Force Combat Training Directorate that is being actively put into practice is making it possible to adopt a new approach to evaluating the real standard of units' and subunits' combat readiness.

One regiment of the division in which Colonel Ye. Vlasenko serves was put through a spot check in conditions as close as possible to real combat. The "enemy" made an air attack when the subunit of figher planes was at an alternative airfield, but they were not taken unawares. The group, led by Lieutenant Colonel I. Sosnovyy, acted with precision and coordination and destroyed the monitored targets on the set line.

The spot check revealed that the task of maintaining a high degree of combat readiness is being successfully resolved in the unit and that the pilots have been taught what they may need to know in real combat. The commanders and political workers have a state attitude to the questions of improving the quality of combat training and strive to activate the human factor with every form of educational work. The party organizations persistently aim to ensure that communists set a personal example. During exercises and flights the commanders are constantly concerned with forming a creative atmosphere and force every pilot to carefully and comprehensively study the combat potential of his aircraft and to seek new, more effective methods of using that potential.

Interesting experience has been accumulated in the progressive unit where Lieutenant Colonel A. Gunko is the chief of the airborne firing and tactical training. I will dwell only on the questions of improving tactical training of aircrew in this regiment. At the regular theoretical exercises in tactics Gunko usually sets the pilots several versions of the situation and propose that they find their own ways of achieving victory. The discussion of possible ways of conducting combat develops into an interesting, animated discussion in which no one is indifferent and everyone particpates in the creative process.

However, the exercise does not end here -- the results of the discussion are transferred to a plan chart and put to the test in the air. Then the most effective means and methods of conducting combat and versions of the best decisions are made general and accessible to all pilots. And this approach is taken here in every area of combat training for every personnel unit. This bears good fruit: The airmen are more responsible for their training, a creative approach to matters is developed, and discipline among personnel is increased. And a natural outcome of this is that high results are achieved in combat training.

The experience of exercises and checks, including spot checks, has also shown that regimental commanders must be given greater freedom of action and greater independence in the planning and organization of combat operations. We must not fetter their initiative with present schemes or impose hackneyed decisions on them. A commander must be given the opportunity to reveal his abilities and show everything of which he is capable and what he knows and can do. Then he can be made fully responsible, and he himself will have a clearer picture of how he will have to act in a real combat situation. Restricted to inordinately tight limits, a commander will never learn independence and will constantly rely on prompting and on oversimplified, often used decisions. And the possibility cannot be ruled out that he would lose his head in a situation which was out of the ordinary.

Today it is more important than ever that, when making a decision on an operational flight, a commander be ready to comprehensively and thoroughly analyze the conditions under which his unit or subunit will have to operate and, on this basis, be able not only to correctly organize fulfillment of the task set but also to forsee possible enemy moves and plan countermeasures in advance. A commander always wins or loses twice: first mentally -- alone; and then in reality -- together with his subordinates.

One can sometimes still encounter the commander who, when requested to report on a situation for one reason or another, suggests that his deputies' reports be heard. This is intolerable. A commander must at any moment be prepared to make a decision, basing this decision, of course, on all his previous work and on his own knowledge and relying on the experience of his subordinates. And one thing is still always important to remember: The guarantee of progress lies in a commander's constant dissatisfaction with what is achieved. A high degree of exactingness and strictness in evaulations is essential for a regimental commander. A commander's constant exactingness and intolerance of violations and shortcomings create the same attitude in all personnel.

The development of views on the nature of operations in contemporary war, the increase in their scale, and the enhanced role and responsibility of the forces participating in them has led to considerably tougher demands being made on the intensity of airborne forces' impact on the enemy. In other words, the intensity with which every crew must conduct combat operations is increasing. Operational flights can follow one after the other, day and night, under any meteorological conditions. The degree of crews' responsibility for the results and effectiveness of their operations and for the maximum exploitation of the potential inherent in their combat equipment is growing. Scientists, engineers, and workers have created remarkable aircraft, and we airmen must bring our combat training up to a level corresponding to the level of technical development and ensure that crews are ready to perform any combat task.

The time urgently demands an updating and restructuring of all our work to improve combat training. It is not enough to perceive imperfections and expose shortcomings -- we must seek ways of eliminating them and act without delay. There must be a little less talk generally about working in the new way and a little more specific, plain action and real steps along the path of acceleration. This is a task for every commander, political worker, and party organization.

OFFICER ON NEED TO MAINTAIN ANTIALCOHOL DRIVE

PM170915 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 May 1986 Second Edition carries on page 2 under the rubric "Sobriety -- a Norm of Life" and the headline "There Can Be No Compromise" a 2,000-word article by Major General of Aviation A. Shakhunov on the importance of the antialcohol drive among airmen. The author recalls some sad cases of alcohol abuse from the past, emphasizing that aviation and alcohol are absolutely incompatible. He notes that a certain success has already been achieved in the struggle to eradicate drunkenness as a social evil, but that this is only the beginning, and that people must be made to understand that there can be no return to the past. He writes further:

"Unfortunately, it must be acknowledged that in certain units and subunits, there is a tendency to wind up the antialcohol propaganda work. The sales of alcohol in the garrisions have been stopped, meetings, lectures, and debates have been held, so what more can we do, people say. The officers and leaders who talk like this have not grasped that, by meetings and debates, and by banning alcohol sales alone, the problem cannot be solved, because bad traditions are sometimes very hard to eradicate." The author goes on to emphasize the importance of providing sensible alternatives to alcohol, citing examples, and stressing that constant attention and a comprehensive and responsible approach is needed in this matter.